The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873. NUMBER 277.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AT COST!

I will sell my whole stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, and SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT COST!

For the next twenty days, preparatory to removal to my ELEGANT NEW STORE, 183, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER,

176 State-st. and 42 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

INSIDE PROPERTY!

At Six Per Cent.

To those who will improve at once we will sell single lots or in quantities to suit, conveniently located property. ON TIME; NO CASH PAYMENT; SIX PER CENT INTEREST.

Halsted-st. and Chicago-av.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT and HORSE CARS from the Court House to the Lots.

☞ Splendid Chance for Manufacturers.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 LA SALLE-ST.

TO BE IMPROVED

AT ONCE, that valuable property, 40x100 feet, being the N. E. corner Clark and Lake-sts.

A sketch of proposed plans can be seen at my office, which will be modified to meet the wants of tenants for a term of years, if applied for immediately.

J. C. WALTER,
Superior Block, Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

By JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., 248x680 feet on the northwest corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., fronting on the great South Park. Can be bought cheap, with one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent.

For Sale---At a Bargain,

Two five-acre Blocks, Subdivided into 48 lots each, at Washington Heights, west of Morgan Park. Money can be doubled in retailing them this season.

H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

50x150 feet, with two good frame Houses, within 200 feet of Union Park. Must be sold within ten days. GUSTIN & WALLACE,
No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR LEASE,

Southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by C. B. & G. C. WALKER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 152 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

TO RENT.

STORES! STORES!

227 East Jackson-st.,
229 West Van Buren-st.,
120 East Washington-st.,

AND

OFFICES! OFFICES!

IN

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Enquire Room No. 43.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

ANDREW BROWN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Beef, Pork, Lard,

SMOKED BEEF, HAMS,

Tongues, Tripe, & Pig's Feet,

TO OLD LOCATION,

101 South Water-st., Chicago.

Packing House, S. W. corner Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

REMOVAL.

On and after to-day, the UNION NATIONAL BANK will occupy its new office, corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,

88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS,

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

CRICKET GOODS

In every variety, at KELLEY'S,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

To Architects, Builders, and Contractors.

We are prepared to furnish Fire-Proof 3, 4, 6, and 7½ inch Plaster Castings at reasonable rates. We will not erect work any more ourselves, but only deliver material at buildings. For further information apply at our office, No. 626 State-st.

U. S. PLASTER CASTING CO.

SATURDAY,

24TH OF MAY, QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY,

Will be celebrated at G. F. COOK'S, 131 West Madison-st., where a match game of quoits will be played, and all the Chicago quoiters will be there pitching. To commence at 1 o'clock.

INKSTANDS

In Large Variety and at Low Prices at

L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
102 East Madison-st.

LIENARD ORNAMENTS

Of the Nineteenth Century. Ornaments for Fresco-Painters, Sculptors, Carvers, &c., at

L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
No. 102 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S

Parlor Organs.

These remarkable instruments have created much interest and enthusiasm among musicians by reason of their

BEAUTIFUL QUALITY OF TONE,

THOROUGH CONSTRUCTION,

ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH.

And the extraordinary musical effects to be obtained from their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

AEOLINE (a soft or breathing stop);
VOX HUMANA (a baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo);
PIANO (of exquisite tone, which will never require tuning).

These organs have acquired a very extensive sale in America and Europe, and all interested in music are invited to examine them at the warerooms,

Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st.,

between State and Dearborn,

CHICAGO.

All lovers of music are invited to examine them. Circulars containing music sent postpaid to any address.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

14 Wall-st., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

Issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

And in francs on PARIS,

UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

Circular Notes,

Of £10, £20, and £50 on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER,

BANKERS,

Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in Currency and Gold. Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made on all points, and liberal cash advances made on approved collection paper.

GOLD, SILVER, and CANADA MONEY bought at highest rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, payable in any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class inside property. $5,000 in hand. Can close at once.

MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Blank Book Makers & Printers,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers.

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THEODORE WALKER, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANT IN

BUTTER EXCLUSIVELY

☞ Consignments and orders solicited.

103 South Water-st., Chicago.

(Established in 1856.)

WM. LITTLE'S SONS,

(Successors to Wm. Little & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

In Grain, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of New York Ready Roofing, Sheathing Felts, Roof Cements, &c.

No. 72 West Lake-st. - Chicago.

We refer to First National Bank and Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS,

Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st.,

NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 70 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.

R. M. STIVERS, New York.

HATS.

HATS You can save money by purchasing your Hats at J. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 164 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Proclamation to the People of Louisiana.

Gov. Kellog Finally Beseeches the Administration for Aid.

The Whole Matter Kept Secret Until the Appearance of the Manifesto.

Rumored Willingness of Mexico to Sell Sonora to the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The President's proclamation, issued at a late hour this evening, commanding the armed partisans of McEnery to disperse within twenty days, has caused a genuine sensation here. For a long time Kellogg has held out to both friends and enemies that his Government had all the vitality which could be expected from it, on account of its being acceptable to the majority of the voters of the State. Several members of the Cabinet, some weeks since, even went so far as to admit that the Kellogg Government should not be sustained unless it demonstrated that it had the capacity to compete with, if not to suppress, domestic insurrection. For the past few days the rumor has been current here that Kellogg had made a requisition on the Federal Government for troops to assist in preserving the peace. Inquiry at the proper Administration quarters in this direction was met with a stern and positive denial. Telegrams were sent to Kellogg himself, from here, as to whether he had made a requisition on the Federal Government, and he, too, denied either the possibility or probability of such an event, but the proclamation comes forth to-day, and its necessity and the policy which justified it can be judged by all who read it. It was written by Attorney-General Williams.

DECORATION DAY.

It seems that, after all, the political organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic does not control the programme of the proceedings on Decoration Day. Quartermaster-General Meigs, having official charge of all the ceremonies concerning National cemeteries, to-day said that the National cemeteries are National property, and that they are always open for free entrance by well-behaved persons, who choose to decorate the graves of their friends.

THE WHISKY-GAUGERS.

For some time there has been a delegation of whisky-gaugers here, principally from Western cities, protesting against the proposed reduction of the fees of these officers from $9 to $6 per diem. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided positively that the appropriation to continue this Bureau required this reduction, besides the consideration that it would equalize the salaries between storekeepers and this same class of officials.

NOTICE TO SAILORS.

The Treasury Department has been notified that the harbor-light at St. Ignace Island, Lake Superior, will be immediately discontinued, on account of the failure of the appropriation by the last Congress.

AN ANNEXATION RUMOR.

A rumor gained considerable currency here to-day to the effect that the Mexican Government had made a proposition to dispose of Sonora to the United States. Inquiry at the State Department and at the Mexican Legation shows that no information of this character has been received in those quarters.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following gaugers were appointed to-day: Caleb F. Lingo, William C. Williams, First Ohio District; Peter Tilton, Tenth Illinois District; Samuel D. Brown, Fifth Kentucky District; George F. Simonson, and George M. Robertson, First Indiana District.

THE LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Under the pretence that William P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State Administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

WHEREAS, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and Superior Courts of said State, that the same officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and,

WHEREAS, Congress, at its last session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said Executive and his associates, then as new in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State, or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the military of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrections or causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under Sec. 4 of Art. 4 of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military forces of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect such State and citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and

WHEREAS, It is required that, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time; now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command the said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law, and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1873, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

GREENBACKS.

Outstanding legal tenders, $356,365,220.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The pressure of the public business is so great that Postmaster-General Creswell has been compelled to abandon his contemplated trip to the West and California. He now expects to remain at his post during the summer months.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 22.—The Chicago & New York Railway Company, capital $2,500,000, filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The Directors of the Company are: W. C. Kibber, E. E. Cowles, Robert S. Higgins, and John G. Gutches.

The following companies filed a certificate of consolidation: Fort Wayne & Pacific, the New York & Western of Iowa, and the Illinois, Winchester & Keewanee Railroads.

PARSONS, Kan., May 22.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the M., K. & T. Railroad, held at Parsons yesterday, nearly $15,000,000 worth of stock were represented. Levi Parsons, Francis Skiddy, George Dennison, David Crawford, Jr., R. S. Stevens, and others of the old Board, were unanimously re-elected. The report of the President showed a large increase in the business and prospects of the Road.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The contract for the superstructure of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., has been awarded to a Rock Island firm at $250,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Seventh Day's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, North, at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—This was the greatest day in the history of the present Assembly. The reception of foreign delegates was the occasion of speeches that were eloquent, humorous, and historically valuable. Especially noticeable was the speech of Matteo Prochet, delegate from the Waldensian Synod, phrased in excellent English, but delivered with a marked accent, and in a voice trembling with emotion. The great audience was visibly affected, and at the close burst into tumultuous applause. Dr. Crosby answered admirably in a speech wholly extempore, which is characterized to-night by the oldest delegates as one of the most wonderful ever addressed to this or any other Assembly. An effort to raise the debt of the Foreign Mission Board was then made, and received the hearty co-operation of the Assembly. Genuine enthusiasm prevailed. The Presbytery of Chicago was pledged by Mr. Thompson for $1,000. Individual churches, presbyteries, and women and children were pledged for large amounts. Some of the gifts were made by missionaries on a salary of $600, and were instances of heroic giving, which brought tears to the eyes of all present. William E. Dodge has prepared a telegram to be sent from here to-night, designed to reach the people, and secure from them the remainder of the sum required, before the adjournment of the Assembly.

The Moderator to-day appointed a Committee, with Dr. Nice, of St. Louis, Chairman, to meet the representatives of the Southern Church, and mature a plan of reunion. Cyrus Dickson, New York, Dr. Patterson, Chicago, and the Rev. C. H. Foote, St. Louis, are named a Committee to hold a similar conference with the Old Church Synod of Missouri.

It is now explained that the resolutions relative to the Centennial, as first passed, were offensive to the Southern people, because they contained an affirmation of doctrine contrary to all Presbyterian standards, that the Church may properly intermeddle with civil affairs. The revised preamble, in connection with the solemn declaration of yesterday, is the affirmation of the orthodox doctrine, and will clear the skirts of the Southern brethren, who took wrong sides on slavery and the issues leading to rebellion. It is now hoped that all the obstacles in the way of reunion have been removed, and that the St. Louis Assembly will consider the basis presented by the Committee. This evening, the Assembly attended a reception given in a public hall by Mrs. S. G. Brown, of Baltimore. No ladies were present, because there was no room for them.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The seventh day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. J. Lamar of Tenn. The Committee on synodical records submitted a report, after which the Clerk read a list of delinquent Presbyters. The Rev. Dr. Bell offered a resolution that the mobility of ministers be founded on system. The resolution was received with loud and prolonged laughter. A member inquired if it was proposed to establish a system of Methodist itineracy. Dr. Bell proceeded to address the Assembly on his resolution, but before concluding, the hour for the order of the day, the reception of representatives from foreign corresponding Churches was announced. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., of Edinburgh, representative of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain and Ireland, was then introduced to the Assembly.

Dr. Eadie delivered an eloquent address, bearing cordial greetings from the United Church to this Assembly. The Churches were alike in all great essentials, and in most of the minor elements. Dr. Eadie spoke half an hour, receiving marked attention from every member of the Assembly and the large audience.

The Rev. Dr. Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy of the University of Edinburgh, and representative from the same Church, was next introduced, and bore a similar greeting. He reviewed briefly the difference of the three divisions of the Scotch Church, viz.: Established Churches, Free Church and United Church, and then alluded to the interests of kinsmanship, the common interest in Evangelical religion, and the similarity of Church organization, which attached the United Church to the Church here. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Moderator, Dr. Crosby, Chancellor of the University of New York, made a most elegant response. The Rev. Matteo Prochet, of Genoa, Italy, was next introduced as the representative from Waldensian Church, and entertained the Assembly with most interesting remarks. In reply to Dr. Prochet, Mr. Crosby said he received him as the representative of the Church that has possessed and maintained the true apostolic succession. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson occupied a seat on the platform. Recess.

After recess, the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was taken up. The recommendations of the report were read, the first five bringing the subject of contributions to foreign missions prominently before the churches, Sunday-schools, congregations, and individuals. They were severally adopted. The sixth recommendation was that the Board send out to their respective fields the missionaries now under appointment or engagement in this country, and that no further appointments be made, and no further engagements of work be undertaken or accepted until the work is freed from its present serious financial embarrassment. After an animated discussion, the recommendation was adopted. The seventh recommendation, separating the present debt of $128,695 in the Assembly's budget from the amount necessary for the present, was adopted. The next recommendation, relative to a special collection to meet debt, was taken up. Dr. Erskine proposed the second Sunday in June as time. Dr. Herrick Johnson moved that the matter be temporarily laid aside, that offerings might now be received, and $75,000 were immediatety subscribed and pledged by various churches. After prayer and singing the doxology, the assembly adjourned.

The officers of the Presbyterian General Assembly furnish the following statement for publication:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, in session in this city considering the great debt of its Board of Foreign Mission of $128,000, and the possibility of coming to a stand-still in its work, arrested its regular work, and at once received voluntary pledges from individuals, churches, and Presbyteries to the amount of $75,000, toward the liquidation of the debt. These pledges are for this object alone, with the understanding that they shall not interfere with or diminish the regular contributions. It is hoped that pledges by telegraph will come from all over the country within bounds of the church, sufficient to meet the entire debt before the adjournment of the Assembly.

The Southern Presbyterians.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—The Presbyterian Assembly met at half-past 9 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. B. Tullam.

Dr. Smoot read the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which regretted the non-attendance of the Scotch delegates; also recommended the appointment of a delegate to the next meeting of the United Presbyterian Church in Europe. Adopted.

The report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in relation to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church uniting with the Presbyterians, was read by Dr. Smoot, and, after discussion, recommitted.

The communication in relation to appointing a committee to confer with a like committee from the Reformed Church of America, in the matter of more closely uniting the Church in the love of Christ, was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A paper in reference to the Water Valley Church, in North Mississippi, was referred.

The Assembly proceeded to consider the report of the Standing Committee on Theological Seminaries. The report read by the Rev. Dickson shows the seminaries to be in a flourishing condition. Bequests to seminaries during the past year were read. The report, on motion, was received, and a motion to adopt it was made, which, after discussion, prevailed.

The second order of the day was postponed, and the unfinished business of the last night, being the report of the Committee on Publication was taken up. The first recommendation urged upon ministers to help in the sale and distribution of the works of Dr. Thornwell.

The Rev. Mr. Martin moved that the whole recommendation be stricken out, saying the works of Dr. Thornwell speak for themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Reid moved to strike out all of the recommendation relating to the family of Dr. Thornwell. Lost.

The first amendment was lost, and the original recommendation adopted.

The second recommendation of certain hymn and tune books was adopted.

The fourth recommendation, that the Committee on Publication be allowed to adopt the act of incorporation granted by the State of Virginia, being under consideration, it was ruled that speeches on this subject be limited to 5 minutes in duration.

Dr. Baird, Secretary of the Committee, took the floor, and, on motion of Dr. Bowman, his time was not limited to 5 minutes. On opening the discussion he was asked, "Why don't you remove the Home into the interior?" He gave good reasons for not so doing, on account of the increase of freight, etc.; and also gave a statistical statement of the Committee, the value of its property, etc.

The Rev. Alexander asked Dr. Baird what would be the relation between the Committee and the Board, to which he replied by saying the State of Virginia refused to acknowledge the existence of the Trustees while it would that of the Board. He said there would be no conflict of authority between the Committee and Trustees.

Elder Perkins explained the meaning of the report.

The Rev. Mr. Banks thought all the difficulties could be removed by removing the publishing house of the Committee from Richmond, Va., to Nashville, Tenn.

The Revs. Martin, Adams, and Dickson participated in the discussion.

The Rev. Mr. Moore said if this Committee was to do civil work they must be clothed with civil authority.

Dr. Brown moved to amend the recommendation by striking out the reference to the objection made by some of the members of the Committee. Adopted.

A second amendment by Dr. Brown, in relation to the duties imposed on the Secretary, was adopted.

The recommendation as amended was adopted.

The fifth recommendation was in relation to the purchase of the publication house in Richmond, Va., stating that they believed the Committee had the authority to purchase the building, and had not transcended their authority.

The Rev. Mr. Pugh offered a substitute for this recommendation, which approved the contract made by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Brown said that if the Assembly desired the publication house to be purchased, paid for, and to be successful, they should not throw cold water on the thing in the face of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Ramsey offered a substitute for the first clause of the preamble of the recommendation, which was adopted.

Dr. Brown moved to amend the preamble by striking out the last clause. The substitute, as amended, was then adopted.

The last resolution in relation to the appointment of a committee was adopted.

The report was adopted as a whole.

Adjourned until half-past 8.

United Brethren Conference.

DAYTON, O., May 22.—The seventh day's session of the United Brethren Conference convened as usual at the morning hour, Bishop Weaver presiding. The first business was to hear the report of the Committee on Lay Representation, which Committee made a very carefully prepared report, which was listened to with almost breathless attention. The report recommended an amendment to the Church Constitution, providing for a pro rata representation of laymen in General Conferences, and also measures for submitting said amendment to the vote of the whole Church, two-thirds of whom must endorse the measure to secure its adoption. On motion, the report was postponed until next Saturday for further consideration. The entire afternoon session was spent in discussion regarding the changing and remodeling of the discipline of the Church.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 22—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.35	53	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.82	67	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.60	71	S., brisk.	Threaten'g.
Cincinnati	29.82	78	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.80	72	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.70	46	N., light.	Fair.
Davenport	29.69	65	N. W., gentle.	Fair.
Denver	29.71	59	E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.76	66	S. E., light.	Cloudy
Keokuk	29.70	71	Calm.	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.40	68	S. W., fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.61	68	S. W., fresh.	Threaten'g.
Omaha	29.74	64	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.42	64	S., fresh.	Fair.
Toledo	29.76	74	S., fresh.	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, veering to southwesterly, cloudy weather and rain, clearing on Friday, with lower temperature. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, increasing pressure, clearing and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, but clearing and clear weather in Virginia and Maryland. For Canada and New England, falling barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Public Laws—Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The public laws of the last session of the Legislature, to be distributed by the Secretary of State, will be ready for distribution on the 28th inst.

The following opinions, rendered by the Supreme Court for the term of 1873, have just been filed:

29. Meek, admr., vs. Allison et al.; affirmed.
32. Rich vs. The People; affirmed.
71. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Lynch; reversed and remanded.
103. Palmer vs. Bethard et al.; affirmed.
111. Williams et al. vs. Baker; affirmed.
130. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Elmore, affirmed.
157. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Henderson, affirmed.
164. Cook vs. Simmons, affirmed.
172. Toledo, Warsaw & Western Railroad Company vs. Chew, affirmed.
179. Pollard et al. vs. Hoagland & Co., affirmed.
181. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Linn, reversed and remanded.
192. Jasper et al. vs. Purnell, affirmed.
221. Jones et al. vs. Calhoun, affirmed.

The Weir Iron Company, of East St. Louis, capital $60,000; the Cisky Spolek Cista, of Chicago, capital $10,000, filed articles to-day.

A Mock Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—The *Dispatch* has the following special from Petersburg:

A bloody duel took place in this city this evening between two well-known young bloods, which resulted in one being fatally wounded. The weapons used were double-barreled shotguns, distance 10 paces. A love scrape was the cause of the duel.

LATER.—A second dispatch states that the duel was a mock affair put up by a young fellow. Blank cartridges were fired, and one of the men thinks yet that his antagonist is mortally wounded.

More Building Frauds.

ALBANY, May 22.—A report was presented in the Senate, to-day, showing that the Hudson River State Hospital, originally intended to cost $800,000, has already cost over $1,000,000, and, if finished according to the present plans, will cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. A suspension of work and revision of the plans is recommended. Heavy frauds in the construction of the Elmira Reformatory are also reported.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 22.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, propositions were submitted for a female suffrage and for division of the school fund, so as to allow denominational schools their portion of the fund.

FOREIGN.

The Pope's Condition Worse than Officially Stated.

Atrocious Butchery of Spanish Volunteers by the Carlists.

Reported Discovery of a Conspiracy to Kill President Thiers.

Forty-nine Lives Lost in the Recent Coal-Mine Disaster in Nova Scotia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22.—This being Ascension Day, it was observed as a holiday throughout France.

The debate which is to take place in the National Assembly to-morrow absorbs the attention of all classes. The Left has resolved to support the simple order of the day against the interpellation of the Right Centre. A full attendance of deputies is expected, and it is probable upwards of 700 votes will be cast. All the factions in the Assembly will meet in the morning previous to the commencement of the debate in the Chamber to prepare for discussion.

There are apprehensions of disturbance, and precautions have been taken by the military authorities for the suppression of any disorderly demonstration.

Le Pays, in its issue this afternoon, confirms the report that the Bonapartists have joined with the Monarchists. *Le Bien Publique* says President Thiers and his ministers are neither discouraged nor disunited.

Le Soir believes it is the existence of the Government and not the Cabinet which is staked on the vote to-morrow.

It is reported that a conspiracy to kill President Thiers has been discovered. The concoctor of the plot is said to be a madman.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, May 22.—Later dispatches received from Sanahuja state that twenty of the volunteers who surrendered to the Carlists were butchered, and the fate of forty others is unknown, but it is believed that they, too, have been killed. These atrocities caused immense excitement here. The militia assembled at their armories, and demanded that the Carlist prisoners in this city be given up to them in retaliation. The authorities refused to surrender the prisoners, and, to save them, sent them to a fortress in the harbor. It is probable that a number of well-known Carlist sympathizers in Barcelona will be arrested and held as hostages for the safe return of the volunteers now in the hands of the insurrectionists.

Gen. Valarde has issued a proclamation calling all males between 14 and 16 years of age into the Republican columns, and threatening the infliction of heavy penalties upon all municipalities attempting to thwart its operation.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 22.—The arrest of Price, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and the refusal to allow his counsel and friends to communicate with him, has revived the question of the power of the Government to try foreigners according to Spanish law, by which the testimony of witnesses and prisoners is taken by the Judge without publicity, and the prisoners are compelled to answer written interrogatories without knowing the charges against them, or who are their accusers. It is reported that a court-martial is to be convened in Cuba to try O'Kelly.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Desertions among the sailors at this port are frequent. The anticipation of higher wages up the lakes is said to be the cause.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The Finance Minister stated in the House last evening that no steps would be taken at present with respect to the guaranteed Pacific Railway loan.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 22.—There are no signs of fire at the Drummond colliery. The number of lives lost by the explosion was 59. There are 30 widows and 82 fatherless children. The officers of the Company are on the ground taking an active interest in the relief of the destitute. An Executive Committee, composed of a number of influential gentlemen has been appointed to control the disbursement of the relief fund in Halifax. Five thousand dollars have been subscribed, and further contributions are being made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 22.—A letter from John Bright is published to-day, in which, referring to the adherence of the Americans to a republic, he says the arguments used by the monarchists in support of the present Government in Great Britain may be used with equal reason in support of a republic in America.

SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, May 22.—A special to the *Daily News* from Geneva says that Father Hyacinthe, in his sermons in that city, attacks confessional and celibacy. He also urges the election of their priests by the people, and the use of the Bible and liturgy in the national language.

JAPAN.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the palace of the Mikado, at Yedo, Japan, was burned on the 5th inst.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Lancet* publishes a detailed statement of the malady of the Pope, which it says is worse than has been officially stated.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—The Shah of Persia reached this city to-day, and met with a brilliant reception.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—The Khedive of Egypt has arrived in this city.

THE INDIANS.

Shoshones and Snakes Getting Ready for War—Nothing Later from the Modocs.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 22.—A settler who arrived at Elko to-day, from Spruce Mountain, Northern Nevada, reports Indian affairs there reaching a crisis. Twelve Snake warriors from Fort Hall, Idaho Reservation, arrived at Spruce Mountain, a few days since, and held a council with the Shoshones. Soon after the latter appeared painted and dressed in war-fashion, and commenced stealing lead from the furnaces and buying ammunition. They have held war-dances since, and have notified the citizens to leave or they will have their scalps. The Shoshones are familiar with the Modoc movements. There is great alarm in camp. Many settlers are leaving. There is a strong impression there that a general Indian outbreak is being planned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Nothing has been received from the lava-beds to-day. The Yreka volunteers are expected to be ready on Saturday.

The Arkansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says the political troubles have broken out again in Mississippi County, Kansas. John Dower has seized the Sheriff's office and forced out N. T. Best, who was declared elected last fall. Both parties have sent telegrams to Gov. Baxter. There is great excitement, and an outbreak is feared.

Ohio Editors in Council.

COLUMBUS, May 22.—The Ohio Editorial Association, and a number of editors not members of the Association, met in this city to-day. Oscar Martin, of Springfield, delivered an address on journalism. Resolutions were adopted favoring an amendment to the Postal law, graduating the rate of newspaper postage so as to make a different rate for circulations in the county, district, and State where a newspaper is published; also, to prevent the evasion of postage on papers by means of express companies; also indorsing the abolition of the franking privilege.

The following officers were elected: Joshua Saxton, President; William Ritzel, Vice-President; J. Q. A. Campbell, Secretary; C. N. Allen, Treasurer; Executive Committee, L. Harper, C. Parmenter, and W. S. McCallister.

The delegates were taken to points of interest about the city in carriages furnished by the press of this city.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money a little closer to stock brokers to-day, at 6 to 7 per cent on call, with the bulk of business at the higher rate. Prime discounts still quoted at 7 to 9 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet and presented no interesting features. The tendency early in the day was toward lower figures, but a general advance took place after midday. Toward the close there was a little more activity, and the market showed considerable strength. Pacific Mail and Erie commanded the greatest attention. The former was eccentric, and moved up and down frequently. Dealings were not essentially large. The situation is discouraging for parties who have hung on to their property for the last three months or more in the hope of a spring rise, which would enable them to unload at profit. The shrinkage since the tight money panic of last month has averaged 5 per cent, and, as it is, they are outside speculators, few among whom can stand the continued drain upon their pockets. Those who are mostly interested on the bull side of the Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Central, St. Paul, Union Pacific, C., C. & I. C., and Ohio, and who have been holding on for this period, have not had a chance to realize much of profit. If this state of affairs continues much longer, there will be numerous cases of financial marasmus among the speculators of the street. The money that has been made in this interval has gone into the pockets of leading operators.

GOLD.

There was a sudden flurry in gold this morning when it became known that the market had been greatly oversold, and prices ruled higher all day. The cliques competed at the Government sale to-day, and by a happy coincidence both hit upon the same figure, which was the highest of the list. The bids amounted to $6,275,000, and two of the largest, $1,500,000 and $1,000,000 for 117 75-100 each. Other large bids were so arranged that one or the other would get all the gold sold by the Treasurer. It is now thought that this is a game to get all the gold they can, and at the same time keep the bears feverish by poking at them with stories calculated to encourage them in overselling the market, so that possibly the loan rate may be made heavy, so as to discourage the carrying of large amounts. Meanwhile shipments will be promoted in every possible way, the object being to reduce to its lowest ebb the stock of coin in the country. About the middle of June or 1st of July a squeeze of cash gold will be in order, and then whoever has coin to lend will have no difficulty in obtaining usurious rates for it. This will of course demoralize exchange, but then exports will have progressed so far that it cannot be readily arrested.

GOVERNMENTS

strong, with a good demand, particularly for 1867.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Demand moderate, and with liberal arrivals of low and medium grades, these are easier; family grades quiet but firm; No. 2 and superfine more plenty and lower; shipping extras in fair demand for immediate delivery; sales, 8,100 brls; receipts, 10,787 brls. Wheat at the opening of 'Change held with increased firmness, but buyers under the reduced limits of their London orders held off, and very little changed hands up to 1 o'clock. The market closed easier, though in fair demand for export at a concession. Millers are not disposed to buy freely in the present state of the market. Winter, very little doing. Sales 54,700 bu; receipts 50,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork active for future at a decline; sales of cash and regular at $17.00 for new; mess for future delivery about 4,000 lbs at $16.90@17.00 for June, and $16.75 for July. Receipts, 1,816 pkgs. Cut meats—A general stagnation in business in whole lots, and the price is nominally about the same as yesterday. Dry salted shoulders, 7⅛@7¼c. Sales: 25 tcs pickled hams, about 14½ lbs, at 12c, and 400 do shoulders, 8 lbs, at 7⅜c; 30,000 lbs pickled bellies, yesterday, at 9½c for 10@11 lbs. Bacon is still very quiet, and prices nominal; long clear quoted at about 9c, without sales; short clear, 8⅝@8¾c. Lard moderately active and about steady; Western, for May, at 9c bid, and 9 1-16c asked for future delivery. Business reported embraced 250 tcs, July, at 9⅜c, and 500 tcs, August, at 9⅜c; June quoted at 9⅛c. Receipts, 496 pkgs.

THE POLARIS.

Tyson and Buddington—Who and What They Are—Their Former Experiences.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A gentleman of this city, who has been connected with a shipping house in New London, Conn., which formerly employed both Capt. Tyson and Capt. Buddington, makes a number of interesting statements in regard to the dispositions of these two men, whose characters reports received thus far seem to place in such strong contrast. Capt. Tyson, some six or seven years ago, was in command of the schooner New Era, on a whaling voyage from New London to Greenland. In the fall of the year, in Cumberland Sound, the vessel broke from her moorings and he was obliged to abandon her with all his crew of twenty-four men, taking with him stores and provisions. Making his way to the shore, he built tents of the sails taken from the vessel and lived under them during the winter. His vessel was five miles from the shore, in a pack of ice, without anchorage. When the ice broke up, seeing that the ship was not seriously damaged, he regained it, filled it with oil and returned to New London. Capt. Tyson is described as a brave, dashing Captain, who will expose his vessel to the dangers of an Arctic winter up to the very last moment of safety, and will often accomplish brilliant results.

Captain Buddington, on the other hand, is a careful, calculating Yankee, noted for his scrupulous guardianship of the property and lives under his charge. His New London neighbors are reported to have predicted, when the Arctic expedition started, that Buddington would bring back his vessel and crew in safety, and that the scientific results would be subordinated, so far as he was concerned, to this end. He is a man of family and experience. Both men are old whaling Captains, and have made eight or ten voyages each. Capt. Buddington brought into New London the Resolute, one of Sir E. Belcher's expedition, which was abandoned May 15, 1854, not far from Beechy Island. Capt. Buddington was then on a whaling voyage. The impression seems to be general, among shipping men, that the Polaris is safe, and may be expected in the latter part of September or the first part of October next. Capt. Tyson once returned as early as Aug. 25, but this was the earliest arrival on record.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The workers on ladies' boots went on a strike to-day for increased wages. The strike of the benchmen continues.

The stage and car lines which are unwilling to yield to the demands of the horse-shoers, and are unable to keep their horses properly shod, have lessened the number of their trips.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The workers on ladies' boots struck to-day. Three bosses have conceded to the demands of the strikers.

BOSTON, May 22.—The workmen in the principal shops for the manufacture of custom boots and shoes are now on a strike for higher wages. The employers say the strike will not accomplish its purpose, while the strikers are confident of success.

Judicial Nomination for the Seventeenth Circuit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—Lyman Lacey, of Mason County, has been nominated by the Farmers' Convention of Menard, Mason, Logan, and De Witt Counties, held at Lincoln, for Circuit Judge. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by much wrangling, during which Menard County withdrew from the Convention.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Atlantic Monthly and Catholic World for June.

Jefferson and Hamilton---A Letter of the Former and an Amour of the Latter.

The Termination of "A Chance Acquaintance"---Danish Society.

Jeremy Bentham--"The Present Greatness of the Papacy."

THE ATLANTIC.

The subject of Mr. Parton's contribution to the life of Jefferson, in the June number of the *Atlantic*, is

THE FRENCH IMBROGLIO OF 1798,

in which the United States, after weary and baffling negotiations with the tortuous Talleyrand, were saved from war with their quondam ally and the puissant young Bonaparte, only by the rare courage of President Adams, who, after every diplomatic attempt to bring the French Directory to reason had apparently failed, had the nerve to reopen negotiations, thereby insuring a peace which has lasted seventy-five years. Jefferson was at this time in the Chair of the Senate. From the fact of the intimate acquaintance he had gained with French politics and character during his long residence abroad; from his commanding position in the Government; from the fact, stated by the biographer himself, that Jefferson was the soul of the opposition to the reactionists in their attempt to embroil the two countries in war, and that he toiled and schemed to keep the peace; and, finally, from the fact that this is a life of Jefferson, we would naturally expect to find that personage holding the position of mark. But Mr. Parton evidently believes that the only way to write Jefferson up is to

WRITE HAMILTON DOWN;

and he has set about the task of doing this with his customary viciousness. If he has occasion to refer to the two together, he calls the one, American Jefferson; the other British Hamilton. Where Jefferson's name occurs once, Hamilton's is introduced five times. He has to defend Jefferson for his impudent and unstatesmanlike

LETTER TO MAZZEI,

of Florence, in which he alludes to his political opponents as "timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty; British merchants and Americans trading on British capitals; speculators and holders in the banks and public funds; . . . apostates who have gone over to these heresies; men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England;" a letter which, by roundabout journeyings, found its way back to America, and scorched its way through all the public prints. What is his line of defense? How does he excuse this inexcusable lapse in one who held the high and dignified office that was Jefferson's? He has the effrontery to plead, and that apparently without any sense of shamelessness, that Hamilton did something that was a great deal worse. This something was his publication in great detail of his

AMOUR WITH A MARRIED WOMAN

named Reynolds, who inveigled him into the connection for purposes of blackmail. He was compelled to make the whole matter public in order to defend himself from a charge of peculation as Secretary of the Treasury. It is to this episode of Hamilton's life—which covered, at the worst, a private offense—that Mr. Parton attempts to divert the attention that ought to be given to Jefferson's political blunder.

THE STORY OF THE HAMILTON PAMPHLET

is recapitulated by Mr. Parton as follows:

"In the summer of 1791, a woman had called at Hamilton's house in Philadelphia, and asked to speak with him in private. As soon as they were alone she had related a piteous tale; how her husband, after treating her cruelly, and left her destitute, and gone off to live with another woman. She now desired only to get home to her friends in New York, and, knowing that Col. Hamilton was a New Yorker, she had ventured to come to him, as a countryman, and ask him to give her money enough for the journey. He replied that her situation was interesting, and that he was disposed to help her, but he had no money,—a very common case with the Secretary of the Treasury. He told her to leave her address, and he would call or send in the evening.

"In the evening," he says, "I put a bank-bill in my pocket, and went to the house. I inquired for Mrs. Reynolds, and was shown up stairs, at the head of which she met me, and conducted me into a bedroom. I took the bill out of my pocket and gave it to her. Some conversation ensued, from which it quickly appeared that other than pecuniary consolation would be acceptable. After this I had frequent meetings with her, most of them at my own house; Mrs. Hamilton with her children being absent on a visit to her father."

These "frequent meetings," which began in July, continued until December, when they were rudely interrupted by the return of the husband, and his discovery of what had occurred during his absence. The honorable Secretary received one morning a chaotic letter from Mrs. Reynolds, who had then become "Maria" to him, in which she announced the appalling fact, in the ladies' spelling of the period, that irate Reynolds "has swore that if he does not see or hear from you to-day, he will write Mrs. Hamilton."

A letter not less chaotic, nor better spelled, soon arrived from the husband; and this led to an interview between the husband and the paramour—not at Weehawken, but in Col. Hamilton's house. The consolation which the husband desired could not be described as "other than pecuniary." He asked for a place under Government. But Col. Hamilton was never capable of the infamy of saddling such a fellow upon the public service. In the vain attempt to shut the man's mouth, he committed very great folly, it is true, but not crime; he tried to buy his silence with money—with $1,000, paid in two installments; $600 on the 22d of December, 1791, and the remainder Jan. 3, 1792. The reader knows very well what followed; for he lives in the advanced year 1873, when the truth is familiar that blackmail is a case of interminable subtraction. The $1,000 which was squeezed with so much difficulty out of a small salary kept the noble Reynolds quiet for fourteen days. On the 18th of January, 1792, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States had the pleasure of receiving the following note:

"Sir I suppose you will be surprised in my writing to you Repeatedly as I do. but dont be Alarmed for its Mrs. R. wish to See you. and for My own happiness and hers. I have not the Least Objections to your Calling. as a friend to Bouth of us. and must Rely entirely on your and her honor. when I conversed with you last. I told you it would be disagreeable to me for you to Call, but Sence, I am pritty well Convinsed, She would onely wish to See you as a friend. and sence I am Reconsiled to live with her, I would wish to do everything for her happiness and my own, and Time may ware of everything, So dont fail in Calling as Soon as you Can make it Convenieant. and I Rely on your befriending me if there should anything offer that would be to my advantage. as you Express a wish to befriend me. So I am yours to Serve.

"JAMES REYNOLDS."

From this letter it appeared that Mr. Reynolds wished to open a new account with a gentleman who was so free with his money. But the burnt child avoided the fire. Colonel Hamilton did not call. Late one evening a maid-servant left at his door an epistle still more moving from "Maria" herself. She could "neither Eate nor sleep." She had been on the point of doing "the moast horrid acts," the thought of which made her "shuder." She felt that she was not long for this world; and all she asked was to "se" him once more. "For God sake," she concluded, "be not so voed of all humannity as to deni me this Last request, but if you will not Call some time this night I no its late but any tim between this and twelve A Clock I shall be up Let me Intreat you if you wont Come to send me a Line oh my head I can rite no more do something to Ease My heart or Els I no not what I shall do for so I can not live Commit this to the care of my maid be not offended I beg."

But even this tender appeal did not bring the truant to her feet. She wrote again two days after, on "Wednesday Morning 10 of Clock," imploring him "if he has the Least Esteeme for the unhappy Maid whose greatest fault is loving him that he will come as soon as he shall get this and till that time My breast will be the seate of pain and woe." Nor did she omit the truly feminine postscripts: "P. S. If you can not come this Evening to stay just come only for one moment as I shall be Lone Mr. is going to sup with a friend from New York." This postscript, it is feared, proved too much for the "virtue" of a man against whom the spirit of Jacobinism had formed a conspiracy with vice. At least we know the relations between the woman and the Cabinet Minister were re-established and that the husband promptly brought in his bill. If we may judge from the specimen of receipts signed James Reynolds which Hamilton gives in his pamphlet, we may conclude that whenever James Reynolds felt the need of a little money, which was only too often, he was in the habit of applying to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for a small loan; which, alas! the Secretary dared not refuse. He responded promptly, too; for we find the receipt bearing the same date as the begging letter.

What a snarl for the leader of a national party to be caught in, in the year of a Presidential election,—the wife pestering him with her tears and her awful letters, and the husband bleeding him every few weeks of a $50 bill, so needed for his own teeming household! We can not wonder that he should have broken out, in that indecorous manner, in the newspapers, against his colleague. The affair became loathsome beyond expression, and he could get neither peace nor respite. With a shabby servant girl leaving crumbled notes at his door at 9 o'clock in the evening, and a man of the Reynolds stamp, to whom he dared not deny a private interview, hanging round his office in the day-time, he could not hope long to escape suspicion, if he did detection; and, as time went on, the importunities of both became alarmingly frequent. If he abstained from going near the woman for a few days he received a letter from the husband begging him to call.

"Sir I am sorry to be the barer of So disagreeable, an unhappy information. I must tell you Sir that I have bin the most unhappiest man, for this five days in Existence, which you ought to be the last person I ever Should tell my troubls to. ever Sence the night you Called and gave her the Blank Paper. She has treated me more Cruel than pen can paint out. and Ses that She is determined never to be a wife to me any more, and Ses that it is a plan of ours. what has past god know I Freely forgive you and dont wish to give you fear or pain a moment on the account of it. now Sir I hope you will give me your advice as freely as if Nothing had ever passed Between us I think it is in your power to make matter all Easy again, and I suppose you to be that Man of feeling that you would wish to make every person happy Where it in your power I shall wate to See you at the office if its Convenant, I am sir with Asteem yours JAMES REYNOLDS."

Only six days passed before the husband handed in his account. The date of the note just given was April 17. The date of the following was April 23:

"Sir I am sorry I am in this disagreeable sutivation which Obliges me to trouble you So offen as I do. but I hope it wont be long before it will be In my power to discharge what I am indebted to you Nothing will give me greater pleasure I must ask Sir the loan of thirty dollars more from you, which I shall asteem as a particular favor. and you may Rest sahured that I will pay you with Strictest Justice. for the Reliefe you have aforded me, the Inclosed is the Receipt for the thirty dollars. I shall wate at your Office. Sir for an answer I am sir your very Humble Servant,

"JAMES REYNOLDS."

The connection became intolerable to the victim at last, and he contrived to shake it off. But Reynolds, five years after, finding himself in jail for debt, thought to extricate himself by selling Hamilton's good name to his political opponents; and he had letters to show, in Hamilton's own hand, proving that between this dastardly and ignorant wretch and the Secretary of the Treasury some incongruous connection, involving pecuniary transactions, had existed. It was to explain the incongruity that, in July, 1797, Hamilton felt himself obliged to publish the pamphlet relating the rise and progress of this "amorous intrigue," with enough of the letters to show that the sinner in the case was not the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, but only a weak, vain, and limited human being, named Alexander Hamilton.

"BY THE SHORE OF THE RIVER"—

a poem of deep feeling, by Christopher P. Cranch, who invests an old, old story of bereavement and desolation with the beauty of fresh tears—was published in our issue of Sunday last.

"A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE"

is finished in this issue, and finished in a most unexpected and abominable way. We refuse to be comforted. Like Col. Ellison, we never liked the affair between Mr. Arbuton and Kitty; but we refuse to believe that even a Bostonian snob of the Arbuton type could be capable of such unregenerate meanness as that chronicled in the last chapter. Miss Kitty has ended the interval of delay she asked for after Arbuton's proposal, by promising to be his, "now, without waiting, and forever," to repeat Arbuton's cry as he caught her to him in a swift embrace. They were on a visit to the little Indian village of Lorette, and, after all was so sweetly settled between them, they wandered back to seats on the piazza of the little country-inn. Hither approach, unseen by Mr. Arbuton, two ladies, elegantly dressed, wonderfully well-gloved, arrayed in the unmistakable Boston mode of peculiar restraint of line, lady-like concessions to the ruling style, temperance of ornament. They advance towards Mr. Arbuton with exclamations of pleasure and surprise. He, with a stupefied face and a mechanical movement, turns to meet them.

"O dear!" sighed Kitty, "these are old friends of his; and will I have to know them? Perhaps it's best to begin at once, though," she thought.

But he made no movement toward her where she sat. The ladies began to walk up and down, and he with them. As they passed her, he did not seem to see her.

The ladies said they were waiting for their carriage, which they had left at a certain point when they went to look at the fall, and had ordered to take them up at the inn. They talked about people and things that Kitty had never heard of.

"Have you seen the Trailings since you left Newport?" asked the elder woman.

"No," said Mr. Arbuton.

"Perhaps you'll be surprised then—or perhaps you won't—to hear that we parted with them on the top of Mount Washington, Thursday? And the Mayflowers are at the Glen House. The mountains are horribly full. But what are you to do? Now the Continent"—she spoke as if the English Channel divided it from us—"is so common, you can't run over there any more."

Whenever they walked towards Kitty, this woman, whose quick eye had detected Mr. Arbuton at her side as she came up to the inn, bent upon the young girl's face a stare of insolent curiosity, yet with a front of such impassive coldness that to another she might not have seemed aware of her presence. Kitty shuddered at the thought of being made acquainted with her; then she remembered, "Why, how stupid I am! Of course a gentleman can't introduce ladies; and the only thing for him to do is to excuse himself to them as soon as he can without rudeness, and come back to me." But none the less she felt helpless and deserted. Though ordinarily so brave, she was so beaten down by that look, that, for a glance of not unkindly interest that the young lady gave her, she was abjectly grateful. She admired her, and imagined that she could easily be friends with such a girl as that, if they met fairly. She wondered that she should be there with that other, not knowing that society cannot really make distinctions between fine and coarse, and could not have given her a reason for their association.

Still the three walked up and down before Kitty, and still she made his peace with herself, thinking, "He is embarrassed; he can't come to me at once; but he will, of course."

The elder of his companions talked on in her loud voice of this thing and that, of her summer, and of the people she had met, and of their places and yachts and horses, and all the splendors of their keeping,—talk which Kitty's aching sense sometimes caught in fragments, and sometimes in full. The lady used a slang of deprecation and apology for having come to such a queer resort as Quebec, and raised her brows when Mr. Arbuton reluctantly owned how long he had been there.

"Ah, ah!" she said briskly, bringing the group to a standstill, while she spoke, "one doesn't stay in a slow Canadian city a whole month for love of the *place*. Come, Mr. Arbuton, is she English or French?"

Kitty's heart beat thickly, and she whispered to herself, "O, now!—now surely he *must* do something."

"Or perhaps," continued his tormentor, "she's some fair fellow-wanderer in these Canadian wilds,—some pretty companion of voyage."

Mr. Arbuton gave a kind of a start at this, like one thrilled for an instant with a sublime impulse. He cast a quick, stealthy look at Kitty, and then as suddenly withdrew his glance. What had happened to her who was usually dressed so prettily? Alas! true to her resolution, Kitty had again refused Fanny's dresses that morning, and had faithfully put on her own travelling suit,—the suit which Rachel had made her, and which seemed so very well at Eriecreek that they called Uncle Jack in to admire it when it was tried on. Now she knew that it looked countrified, and that its unstylishness struck in upon her, and made her feel countrified in soul. "Yes," she owned, as she met Mr. Arbuton's glance, "I'm nothing but an awkward milkmaid beside that young lady." This was unjust to herself; but truly it was never in her present figure that he had intended to show her to his world, which he had been sincere enough in contemning for her sake while away from it. Confronted with good society in these ladies, its delegates, he doubtless felt, as never before, the vastness of his self-sacrifice, the difficulty of his enterprise, and it would not have been so strange if just then she should have appeared to him through the hard, cold vision of the best people instead of that which love had illumined. She saw whatever purpose toward herself was in his eyes flicker and die out as they fell from hers. Then she sat alone while they three walked up and down, up and down, and the skirts of the ladies brushed her garments in passing.

"O, where can Dick and Fanny be?" she silently bemoaned herself, "and why don't they come and save me from these dreadful people?"

She sat in a stony quiet while they talked on, she thought, forever. Their voices sounded in her ears like voices heard in a dream, their laughter had a nightmare cruelty. Yet she was resolved to be just to Mr. Arbuton; she was determined not meanly to condemn him; she confessed to herself, that her dress must be an ordeal of peculiar anguish to him, and she, half blamed herself for her conscientiousness in wearing it. If she had conceived of any such chance as this, she would, perhaps, she thought, have worn Fanny's grenadine.

She glanced again at the group which was now receding from her. "Ah!" the elder of the ladies said, again halting the others midway of the piazza's length, "there's the carriage at last! But what is that stupid animal stopping for? O, I suppose he didn't understand, and expects to take us up at the bridge! Provoking! But it's no use; we may as well go to him at once; it's plain he isn't coming to us. Mr. Arburton, will you see us on board?"

"Who—I? Yes, certainly," he answered absently, and for the second time he cast a furtive look at Kitty, who had half started to her feet in expectation of his coming to her before he went,—a look of appeal, or deprecation, or re-assurance, as she chose to interpret it, but, after all, a look only.

She sank back in blank rejection of his look, and so remained motionless as he led the way from the porch with a quick and anxious step. Since those people came he had not openly recognized her presence, and now he had left her without a word. She could not believe what she could not but divine, and she was powerless to stir as the three moved down the road towards the carriage. Then she felt the tears spring to her eyes; she flung down her veil, and, swept on by a storm of grief, and pride and pain, she hurried, ran, towards the grounds about the falls. She thrust aside the boy who took money at the gate. "I have no money," she said fiercely; "I'm going to look for my friends; they're in here."

This, of course, was the end. When Arbuton came back to meet Kitty, her heart-broken indignation silenced every attempt at palliation. He could say nothing to excuse himself, and stood before her pale, mean, and guilty. So they parted, and Mr. Arbuton falls out of Kitty's life, to whom he is never to be more than "A Chance Acquaintance."

Of the shorter stories,

"MISS MEHETABEL'S SON,"

by T. B. Aldrich, deserves warm mention. Mr. Aldrich always writes delightful stories, and "Miss Mehetabel's Son" is equal to the best of them in the freshness of its incidents and the inimitable delicacy of its delineations.

The Danish idea of an educated man, says Clemens Petersen, in

"DANISH SOCIETY, AND ITS REVIVAL,"

is, that the man shall be able to express his opinions, even when the conversation assumes the character of a passionate debate, in such a manner as does not hurt anybody's feelings, or make the conversation disagreeable by personal excitement.

It is an intellectual duty to form opinions in perfect harmony with our individuality on all subjects which concern us; and it is a moral duty to adhere to those opinions, to defend them to the utmost of our ability, to assert them with the whole strength of our personality. But, in fulfilling this duty, there may sometimes be shown an indifference to authority and politeness which in Denmark is never mistaken for true independence of opinions, and conviction of character. It is simply considered as stupidity and roughness, and he who has once or twice displayed this sort of independence will hardly have occasion to do it a third time. Another condition is, that the man shall be able to make certain differences in his behavior towards other persons; that he shall be able, so to speak, to shade his manners into perfect harmony with the circumstances. It is demanded of a man of consummate education that he shall have a different shade of manners for the Prime Minister of the country and the tax-gatherer of the village, for the head of the Danish Church and the schoolmaster of Asmindrup, for H. C. Andersen and the printer's boy who brings the proofs of his tales. Perfect education enables a man to value correctly each number in the long scale, from the eminent merits which confer great benefit on a whole nation to the drowsy drudgery which plods along towards its bread and butter; and it ought also to enable him to show this valuation honestly and gracefully. There is a leveling and equalizing plainness of manners which in Denmark is never mistaken for true manhood, but is simply considered and treated as impertinent arrogance. Persons before whose eyes all differences vanish into insignificance are, in good company in Denmark, always surrounded and generally checked by a very significant silence. A third condition is, that the man shall possess a certain amount of knowledge; that is to say, that his consciousness shall be widened so far beyond the spot of existence which denotes his own personal life, that on all sides it meets the infinite. Among educated people, some have an eminently wide mental horizon, others a comparatively narrow one; but it is always a token of perfect education when the consciousness at no point is pained or dulled by the barriers which ignorance and self-conceit raise around it.

Where this ideal of education is generally acknowledged and striven for, life among educated people cannot fail to have both richness and sweetness. And these it has in Denmark:

When, on a winter evening, the lamp is lit, and the ladies of the house gather round the table, one mending stockings and another mending laces, one reading the newest book and another making artificial flowers, one embroidering a smoking-cap for her brother and another making him six new shirts, the scene has a peculiar charm, like that of a breeze sweeping over a rose-bush, or like that of a note struck on a well-tempered instrument. Although the same persons find each other at the same place each evening through many years, there is no monotony in their intercourse. Their intellects are conversant with a multitude of different interests, their minds stored with a multitude of different ideas. Even the smallest incident awakens a long train of new and interesting associations. The conversation is carried on with an almost French volubility of tongue; and, although neither Shakspeare nor Goethe is named or thought of during the whole evening, yet they seem not to be absent. Even the slightest remarks have, like summer-clouds at sunset, a golden tinge, which shows that the person has been touched and is attracted by ideas far beyond the actual reach of his own personal life. Once or twice a week this uniformity may be enlivened by the presence of company, for the Danes are exceedingly fond of social intercourse. The hall-doors are thrown open and many lamps are lit. The diamond edition opens, and tells how the play, which some of the company are going to give next week at an amateur performance for the benefit of a poor widow, originated on the sunny plains of Castile as a great romantic drama, brilliant, luxurious, and overwhelming to a Northern imagination; how it then wandered through every town in France, until, worn out and torn to pieces, it arrived at Paris, where some rags of it were dressed up as a burlesque; how this burlesque set out on a journey through Germany, where it was patched up with sentimentality, until, at last, the Danish Mr. Robertson laid hold of it, and redressed it after his own taste. The great label explains that his collection gives ample evidence of the manner in which Scandinavia was peopled by the Gothic immigration. The parson advances another theory. Maps are unfolded, peculiarities of dialects searched, other documents examined, weighed pro and contra, and the explanation of the great label is found to be correct. The pig-broker, who seems to be a great friend of the young ladies, is seated among a cluster of beauties, and gives a half-humorous, half-awkward description of the latest fashion in the metropolis,—a woolsack on the back of the neck, and a half-pint pitcher on the top of the skull, which description never fails to excite immense laughter. The supper is served by the young ladies, even in the families where footmen are in attendance, and it is served through all the rooms. A napkin, a plate, a fork, and a glass are passed to each person wherever he happens to stand or sit, and so are the dishes, the dessert, the wine, and the punch. After supper there is singing, a little dancing, and a little smoking, until the carriages drive up before the door, and the whole company, amid preparations for the long drive through the frosty night, breaks up in the most amusing confusion.

In a "German Baron and English Reformers," Robert Dale Owen describes

JEREMY BENTHAM,

the great apostle of the Utilitarians, whose attention he had attracted by some of his writings, and who invited him to a symposium:

Having accompanied my father on one of his visits to London, I told him that I much wished to make Jeremy Bentham's acquaintance. He replied that Bentham's aversion to new faces was such that his most intimate friends could not take the liberty even to propose an introduction, unless he had himself expressed a desire on the subject. But a week or two later he informed me that he had visited Bentham, who said to him, in his abrupt way: "Owen, I like that son of yours. I've been reading his book. Send him to see me, will you? No, I'll write him myself."

Ten days later I had an invitation to his *symposium*, as he sometimes called his 7 o'clock meal; at which, however, there was abundance to eat as well as to drink: the profane vulgar would have called it a late dinner—and a very good one.

I preserve a most agreeable recollection of that grand old face, beaming with benignity and intelligence, and occasionally with a touch of humor, which I did not expect. The portrait of him which is prefixed to the later English editions of his Morals and Legislation is very like him, as I saw him then, at the age of 78, six years before his death.

I do not remember to have met any one of his age who seemed to have more complete possession of his faculties, bodily and mental; and this surprised me the more because I knew that, in his childhood, he had been a feeble-limbed, frail boy, precocious, indeed,—taking his degree of A. M. at 18,—but with little of that health of body which is sometimes spoken of as indispensable to health of mind. I knew, also, that, in his early years, in that gloomy "Lincoln's Inn garret" (as he himself called it), and before he had made the acquaintance of the cheerful and talented circle at Lord Shelburne's, he had been sad and desponding, dispirited by the world's lack of appreciation of youthful efforts, which to-day are admitted to have given evidence of marvelous acuteness and promise. Add to this that his latter attempts to have his principles of jurisprudence adopted, at first by his own Government, afterwards by the United States, and, not long before I saw him, by Spain, had all been unsuccessful; and yet there I found him, having over-passed by nearly a decade the allotted threescore years and ten, with step as active and eye as bright and conversation as vivacious as one expects in a hale man of 50.

Our dinner-party consisted of John Neal, of Maine, the author of "Logan" and other novels, and then, I think, an inmate of Bentham's house; and three or four others whose names I can no longer recall. I shall never forget my surprise when we were ushered by the venerable philosopher into his dining-room. An apartment of good size, it was occupied by a platform about two feet high, and which filled the whole room, except a passage-way, some three or four feet wide, which had been left so that one could pass all round it. Upon this platform stood the dinner-table and chairs, with room enough for the servants to wait upon us. Around the head of the table was a huge screen, to protect the old man, I suppose, against the draught from the doors.

The dinner passed cheerfully, amid the lively, and to me interesting, conversation of our host; but I observed that he did not touch upon any of the topics of the day, nor allude to recent events, political or social; while his recollections of the past were vivid and ready. His talk ran chiefly on those principles of morals and jurisprudence which have made his name famous.

When the cloth was drawn and we had sat for some time over our "wine and walnuts," Benthan pulled a bell-rope that hung on his right. "John, my marmalade!" he called out to the servant who entered; then, to us: "That Scotch marmalade is an excellent digester. I always take a little after dinner."

When another half-hour had passed, he touched the bell again. This time his order to the servant startled me: "John, my nightcap!"

I rose to go, and one or two others did the same; Neal sat still. "Ah!" said Bentham, as he drew a black silk nightcap over his spare gray hair, "you think that's a hint to go. Not a bit of it. Sit down! I'll tell you when I'm tired. I'm going to *vibrate* a little; that assists digestion, too."

And with that he descended into the trench-like passage, of which I have spoken, and commenced walking briskly back and forth, his head nearly on a level with ours, as we sat. Of course, we all turned toward him. For full half an hour, as he walked, did he continue to pour forth such a witty and eloquent invective against kings, priests, and their retainers, as I have seldom listened to. Then he returned to the head of the table and kept up the conversation, without flagging, till midnight ere he dismissed us.

His parting words to me were characteristic: "God bless you,—if there be such a thing; and, at all events, my young friend, take care of yourself."

CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE PRESENT GREATNESS OF THE PAPACY

is represented in the *Catholic World* for June from the *Civilta Cattolica*. "History, ancient or modern, presents no such spectacle," it is said, "as that given the world to-day by the Vatican:"

Upon the brow of that hill sits an august Pontiff and King, an octogenarian, unarmed, dethroned, a prisoner. He is strong only in the power infused into him from God; rich only in heavenly wisdom and the love of nations; great in his merits towards Christendom; great, above all, in the treasure of rights divine and human which he represents. The powers of earth have attacked or forsaken him; the base world concentrates against him all its rancor for the extermination of everything that Christian civilization holds sacred. Standing alone, with serene brow and heart unshaken, he lifts his head before this concourse. He humbles, confounds, sears them; the more furious the attack, the more does he show himself invincible to assault and terrible to assailant.

The enemy has hitherto triumphed over all and conquered all; subduing empires, destroying kingdoms, subjugating nations. He holds in his hand all the instruments of brutal force, and in his service all the passions of brute nature. He is to-day almost master of the civilized globe; yet he cannot rule that venerable man of eighty years, who stands as high in glory and authority as the opponent lies low in vile infamy.

Such is the spectacle, historically unique in all its accessories, which we have witnessed for several years, and have never seen so grand and august in aspect as to-day,—the contrast between Pope Pius IX. and the Revolution....

The cause for which Pius IX. wages so stern a war is the cause of God and man; the cause of liberty, individual, domestic, and social; in short, a cause embracing all those ordinances without which no public or private right, no property, or virtue, or justice, or peace could be maintained.....

But the glories of the cause for which Pius IX. is fighting receive also wonderful lustre from the strange modes and conditions of his warfare. He has neither arms nor soldiers; he is poor in gold; neither diplomacy, nor journalism, nor the telegraph is subject to his orders; he is morally deprived of the liberty of leaving the precincts of the Vatican, whose outer gates are guarded by the cut-throats of the Revolution. Arms, money, diplomacy, newspapers, and the telegraphic wires are in the hands of the enemy who besieges him before the tomb of St. Peter, and who uses them as far as possible to his injury. The artifices, conspiracies, calumnies, outrages, and insults of the Revolution succeed each other like waves on a tempestuous sea. And to make them more exquisitely atrocious, the greater number are hurled at him with the absurd protest that his inviolability is guaranteed by the majesty of the laws.*

Literally speaking, no other arms are left to the Holy Father than his constancy and his word; but it is a constancy that makes the enemy despair, and a word that confounds him. That apostolic breast is inaccessible to seduction, those august lips are inexhaustible of truth. He boldly defines theft to be theft, injustice to be injustice, tyranny to be tyranny; his language does not change with the times, nor to suit any one whomsoever. In condemning crimes and reproving villainy, he has no respect for persons. He fears the powerful no more than the faint-hearted. He does not suffer himself to be deluded by the promises or dismayed by the threats of those who boast innumerable armies and glory in formidable artillery. The heart of Pius IX. is undaunted by the flash of swords and the thunder of cannon. The Revolution, unable to shake the firmness or chain the tongue of Pius IX., regards him with a shuddering admiration, and exalts with demoniac yells his superhuman power.

In very truth, a strange case! We see a victim and an assassin. The victim has only the moral strength of dignity and right; the assassin is opulent in brute force; yet the victim does not tremble before the assassin, but the assassin before the victim. The Revolution does not make Pius IX. turn pale; Pius IX. intimidates the Revolution. A rebuke from the victim strikes sharper terror into the assassin than the whole arsenal of the assassin can infuse into the victim.

This fact alone, in our opinion, is a striking proof that the Papacy is divine in origin, in its prerogatives, its life, its activity, its manifestation.

*No. 300 of the journal *Il Precursore* of Palermo, dared lately to apply to the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. the names sacristan-pontiff, blockhead, dullard, swindler, huckster, dotard, and other epithets so coarse that the pen refuses to transcribe them. But the Italian Exchequer, notwithstanding the law which declares the Pope to be as inviolable as the King, found nothing to say against this foul sheet. And the Government pretends that the so-called law of guarantees is scrupulously observed by it. We appeal to the common sense, not of Christians, but of persons simply not barbarians like the Hottentots.

THE OTHER CONTENTS ARE:

Jerome Savonarola; Dante's Purgatorio; Unity; The Trowel or the Cross; Country-Life in England; Madame Agnes; The Political Principle of the Social Restoration of France; Grapes and Thorns, Chap. I.; Fontainebleau; Laughing Dick Cranstone; Sonnet; The Poetry of the Future; A May Carol; "For Better —for Worse;" The Indians of Yeleta; To a Child; New Publications.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The *Phrenological Journal* for June has articles on—

The Baron of Schwartz-Senborn, President of Austria Vienna Exposition; Empress Elizabeth of Austria; Socialism in America—an Account of the Different Organizations from the Earliest Period; Cultivation and Development of Mind; One Kind of Ghosts; Emily Faithfull, and her Mission; Born to be Hanged; A Neighbor of Mine, or some Experiences with Borrowers; Respiration—How to Breathe; Human Hair—A Trade and its Tricks; The late Justus Von Liebig; Giving While Living; The Death Penalty; The Atlantic Catastrophe; The Science of Music—a Necessary Branch of Education in the Common Schools of America; The Senses—How Many have we? The Shakers Again; The Importance of Phrenology to Artists; Eccentric Inventors; Sir John Bowring;

and contains portraits of the Baron of Schwartz-Senborn, the Empress Elizabeth, Emily Faithfull, Baron Liebig, and Sir John Bowring.

THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow a Bureau County farmer to fairly present the cause of Judge Lawrence, and describe the machinery that is being used to defeat him?

A Judge whom the people of this State have ever held in the highest regard as to his legal ability and unquestionable integrity, and who retains the full confidence of his able associates on the Supreme Bench, is to be thrown overboard. For what? To accommodate the Chicago *Journal* and *Times*. Both feel that the Supreme Court of the State has not protected them in matters of contempt and libel. I will not stop to argue this question, for, in the language of Mr. Toots, it's of no consequence.

No rogue e'r felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

These two Chicago papers determined to slaughter Judge Lawrence, and advertised the job to be let to the lowest bidder. There happened to be a few professional politicians about Princeton that had been out of a job for some time. They took the contract to run down and capture Judge Lawrence. What the consideration is to be in case of success, I have not learned. Their strategy was soon discovered to be,—first, to gobble the farmers' clubs, and then the Princeton press, which, on the start, was bragging up Judge Lawrence's famous decision on the McLean railroad case. The farmers were a little shy of them at first, but, by talking about candidates for the next Legislature, County Clerk, Coroner, etc., next fall, they finally got a few into their gull-trap. They then took the press in hand, told them the farmers were on a perfect bender, in for any man to beat Judge Lawrence. The press hesitated, but finally decided it was their duty to support the farmers in all their undertakings, and, if they choose to commit suicide, it was their duty to help them.

Then commenced the political sortie through the Fifth Judicial District. Extraordinary calls for county and district conventions; extraordinary ways of securing delegates from such counties as Peoria and LaSalle, &c.,—finally resulted in the extraordinary nomination of A. M. Craig, of Knox County. The most his friends can say for him is, that he is a lawyer of fair ability, with no experience on the Bench; is tolerably acquainted with railroad law, as he has long been in the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. But why dwell upon this subject? Are not the rest of the acts of the politicians of Princeton, and all that they did, are they written in the book of the Chronicles of the Chicago *Times & Co.*?

Now, allow me to ask what the farmers of this district expect to gain by making an uncalled-for war on the Supreme Court of this State?—for whatever their verdict is on Judge Lawrence will be accepted as their verdict on the whole bench, for the Court was a unit in the late railroad decision. Are they trying to elect Lawyer Craig in opposition to the Bench; or do they construe his signing the call for Judge Lawrence to be a candidate for Supreme Judge of this district, as an indorsement of Judge Lawrence's official acts, and that he will do the best he can to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor? If they are in doubt, why not allow the opinions of such eminent lawyers as Judge Caton, Gov. Palmer, and Judge Underwood, some weight in this matter? They all beg of us to return Judge Lawrence to the Bench if we can, and they are all our friends. They claim the State has a deep interest in his election.

Now, brother-farmers, my advice is, to make as few enemies and as many friends as we can; to make no unnecessary war on Judges, lawyers, ministers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, or the press. We may need all the sympathy and aid they can afford us before we accomplish the great work we have undertaken, to-wit: Reformation on the part of common carriers as far as freight charges and unjust discriminations are concerned. Judge Lawrence pointed out to our Legislature that this could be done. Can we afford to sacrifice him to appease the wrath of a couple of newspapers, and ever after expect the sympathy of honorable men? No, they will class us with the Commune of Paris.

BERLIN.

An English Marriage-Notice.

The marriage of John Harrison to Elizabeth Bannister appears in the following form in the London *Times* of a recent date: "On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Avenue road, Regent's Park, London, by the Rev. T. Hutton, rector of Stilton, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Webb Peploe, vicar of King's Pyon and Birley, cousin of the bride, and the Rev. R. B. Stoney, rector of St. John's, Wednesbury, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Walter Pelle, vicar of the parish, John Harrison, Esq., M. A., J. P., D. L., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Fifth Battalion Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, of Norton Hall, Stafford, eldest son of William Harrison, Esq., J. P., of Eastland House, Leamington, and Hagley Park, Rugely, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Bannister, Esq., of Avenue road, Regent's Park."

HOMEOPATHY.

Concluding Session of the Illinois Medical Association.

Discussion of the Effect of Artesian Wells on the Public Health.

Fees Collected on the First Monday in August to be Contributed to the Hospital Fund.

Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association resumed business yesterday morning, President Pearce in the chair.

A VALUABLE FLOWER.

Dr. T. R. Nute, of Chicago, treated of "New Remedies," speaking particularly of *oenothera fienis*, or afternoon primrose, which grew everywhere. Indians held this herb in higher esteem than tobacco or, perhaps, fire-water. They chewed it as white men chewed tobacco, deriving therefrom nutrition which increased their vitality and enabled them to go for days without any other sustenance. His experience was that it invigorated the intestines, conferred benefits on the procreative organs, and had a pleasant exhilarating effect upon the system. He advised the use of the tonic in specified cases.

UTERINE TUMOR.

Dr. E. W. Beebe, of Evansville, Wis., dilated on "Uterine Tumor," giving the history of a case that came under his experience, but which was happily cured.

Dr. Eaton, of Peoria, related all about a patient from whom he had removed no less than forty tumors.

Dr. A. E. Small, of Chicago, believed that while the surgical treatment of the cases under consideration had undoubtedly been judicious, careful, and proper, still he opined that suitable inter-medication should not be omitted. He had seen cases in which internal medicines had produced satisfactory results after the failure of the surgical art. He believed further, they should not ignore homeopathy, or give surgery the preference. [Applause.]

Dr. G. S. Mitchell was inclined to surgical treatment, though he would be sorry to ignore the pharmacopeia.

Dr. Small again gave experience of cases in which he had successfully cured cancers without the aid of the knife, and was applauded.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

Just at this time the following were elected members: Mrs. A. Scidmore, Palo; E. K. Westfall, McComb; E. R. B. Westfall, Bushnell; L. M. Butts, Chicago; A. G. McGee, Chicago; G. F. Contant, LaSalle; Jefferson Dunn, Centralia.

STATISTICAL MEDICINE AND ETIOLOGY.

Dr. J. T. Mitchell, of Chicago, read a paper on statistical medicine and etiology. He gave statistics showing the efficacy of vaccination in protecting from small-pox. Of 16,397 cases observed in France, the percentage of deaths among the unprotected was 16; among protected, 1. Of 15,640 in Bohemia, 30 per cent of unprotected died, and 5 per cent of protected. In London and Vienna small-pox hospitals, of about 15,000 cases observed, about 30 per cent of unprotected died, and 6 per cent of protected. The efficacy of revaccination was shown in the fact that of 84,248 of cases revaccinated, there was but one case of small-pox, while among 363,298 cases vaccinated in infancy there were 1,058 cases. Successful vaccination after puberty was all that was necessary for a lifetime. The statistics of many English, French, German, and American physicians showed that of over a million cases of children vaccinated they had met with no case of transmission of other diseases. Speaking of consumption, statistics showed that, taking the States east and west, consumption bore the following relation to deaths from all other causes: Massachusetts, 25 per cent; New York, 20; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 11; Missouri, 9; Kansas, 8; Colorado, 8; Utah, 6; California, 14. Travelling north and south, the following were the proportions: Minnesota, 14; Iowa, 12; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 5; South Carolina, 5; New Mexico, 3. It would be seen from these figures that Illinois was a more healthy climate for consumptives than Minnesota, especially a short distance from the lake; that South Carolina, Arkansas, and Utah were better than Colorado, and New Mexico better than any part of the country. It was found, in South Carolina and Arkansas, that malaria fevers had increased in proportion to the number of artesian wells sunk, and it was true that malaria had increased in this city during the past two years, though it was hardly possible that the few wells in the city could have had much deleterious influence. The necessity of flushing sewers to prevent disease was strongly urged. Instances of fatal disease occurring in this city as a result of breathing sewer gas were given. The Doctor gave other instances where disease had been entirely removed by ventilation and substitution of pure water. In one locality, near Glasgow, where typhoid fever, dysentery, and consumption were prevalent and the general health poor, an entire change was effected by carrying tin tubes into the 200-foot chimney of the adjacent factory and ventilating. Consumption in any locality could be almost entirely eradicated by attention to ventilation. The Doctor recommends every physician to report cases to Boards of Health, and State and national societies that they might be examined and tabulated, and gave reasons why such a course would aid materially in limiting disease.

Dr. Hedges remarked that since the two artesian wells were sunk at Lincoln Park there was an increase of malaria fevers in that vicinity. He thought the cause was the high temperature of the well-water which flowed into a ditch, and decomposed vegetable matter with which it came in contact.

Dr. L. C. Grosvenor, of Chicago, remarked that immediately after the fire persons suffered from bilious fevers which might have been caused to some extent by the use of artesian-well water. The ditch flowing through Lincoln Park, or, to be more courteous, the beautiful chain of lakes, could not do much harm as the water was constantly flowing. He believed they would have to look elsewhere for the cause of malarious diseases.

Dr. Duncan observed that water would contract the spleen in proportion to its temperature, and, as some held the spleen was the seat of malarious diseases, perhaps the well-water was part of the cause. It was true, so far as consumption was concerned, that there was less consumption for 100 miles along the lake shore from Chicago than for any similar distance into Iowa or any of the States.

Dr. Barker, of Waukegan, did not believe artesian water was a cause of malarious diseases.

Dr. Fellows, of Chicago, thought the theory of artesian water being the cause of malaria was the old theory of bad drainage.

Dr. Woodward wished to recur to the small-pox part of Dr. Mitchell's paper, in order to observe that he did not regard vaccination as a prophylactic. He inclined to think some persons were physically predisposed to the disease. This was true of the sulphurous temperament. He had seen cases of persons inoculated and vaccinated who had the disease in the most violent form, resulting in death. He mentioned a case that was fatal after a second attack.

Dr. Small believed it was a general rule that individuals very rarely had more than one attack of the same disease in a violent form during life.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Dr. R. Ludlam offered the following on behalf of the Chicago Academy of Medicine:

WHEREAS, We believe that under proper homeopathic treatment there is a remarkable exemption from the sequels of certain epidemic diseases; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to collect statistics, showing the proportion of patients who recover from scarlet fever and measles without any remaining sequels whatever.

The resolution was adopted and referred to the Clinical Bureau, to which Dr. Duncan and Dr. Hedges were added.

GRATITUDE.

Dr. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the homeopathists of Michigan who had succeeded in having homeopathy included in the curriculum of the University of Michigan.

It was adopted.

A FIRST-RATE IDEA.

Dr. Pearce, of Wisconsin, offered a series of resolutions setting forth the success of the Hahnemann College and Hospital in Chicago, resolving that a hospital fair be held in this city for the benefit of the hospital; that the members pledge themselves to organize Committees in their several localities, to co-operate with those in charge of the fair so as to aid the enterprise in every possible manner, and that the members agree to donate the proceeds of their practice on the first Monday in August next for the benefit of the college and hospital, such donations to be sent to Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, and that all homeopathic physicians throughout the Northwest be asked to co-operate in the matter.

Dr. Pierce and other gentlemen made hearty speeches, advocating the proposition and, everybody being in favor of it, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. W. H. Burt, of Chicago, read a paper on the "Physiologico-Pathological Basis of the Materia Medica."

Dr. A. E. Small was requested to prepare a paper on the "Homeopathic Treatment of Uterine Diseases."

STATISTICS AND NECROLOGY.

Dr. Duncan reported that there were 164 members in the society up to the time the convention assembled, since when there had joined 26 members, making a total of 190 members on the roll, of whom 30 resided in other States, and 80 in Cook County. As Necrologist he had to report the departure from practice in this world of 4 members, 1 honorary and 3 active. These Dr. T. F. Meyer, of Leipsic, Germany; Dr. F. A. Lord and John Davies, of Chicago, and N. F. Prentice, of Freeport. He offered appropriate resolutions concerning the death of these gentlemen.

They were adopted.

Dr. A. E. Small, of this city, made a verbal report on "Medical Education," announcing satisfactory progress.

FINANCIALLY SOUND.

Dr. E. M. P. Ludlam, Treasurer, made a report showing the Association to be financially flourishing.

The report was accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George W. Foote, Galesburg.
Vice-Presidents—J. A. Vincent, Springfield; H. W. Wales, Lanark; S. P. Hedge, Chicago.
Secretary—T. C. Duncan, Chicago (re-elected).
Treasurer—E. M. P. Ludlam, Chicago (re-elected).
Board of Censors—L. Pratt, Wheaton; J. S. Smith, Chicago; F. H. Van Liew, Aurora; W. C. Barker, Waukegan.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Chemical Medicine—J. S. Mitchell, Chicago; R. M. McAffee, Mount Carroll; J. E. Tilman, Chicago; E. Parsons, Kewanee; J. R. Kipper, Wheaton; J. W. Foote, Galesburg.
Obstetrics—S. P. Cole, Chicago; F. H. Van Liew, Aurora; J. B. Gully Geneva; O. H. Mann, Evanston.
Diseases of Women—R. Ludlam, Chicago; W. D. McAffee, Rockford; W. D. Stillman, Peoria; Maria N. Johnson, Chicago; J. M. Butts, Chicago.
Diseases of Children—T. C. Duncan, Chicago; S. P. Hedges, Chicago; W. R. McLaren, Oak Park.
Surgery—W. Danforth, Chicago; A. S. Beebe, Chicago; L. Pratt, Wheaton; J. A. Vincent, Springfield; S. A. Hall, Springfield.
Ophthalmology—W. A. Woodyatt, Chicago; W. M. Beebe, Evansville, Wis.
Anatomy—E. H. Pratt, Wheaton; C. N. Dorion, Chicago; L. E. Tratt, Wilmington.
Physiology—R. N. Foster, Chicago; J. W. Streeter, Chicago; C. S. Fanestock, La Porte, Ind.
Pathology—A. W. Woodward, Chicago; M. M. L. Reid, Jacksonville; A. P. Holt, Lyndon.
History—Charles Adams, Chicago; H. P. Cole, Chicago; A. B. Delamater, Chicago; W. S. Johnson, Hyde Park.
Hygiene—J. Moore, Quincy; Helen J. Underwood, Chicago; A. G. Small, Jr., Chicago; Lincoln L. Dodge, Chicago.
Materia Medica—H. B. Fellows, Chicago; W. H. Burt, Chicago; G. E. Hall, Chicago; T. Boemeister, Toulon; G. A. Ballard, Chicago; W. J. Hawks, Chicago.
Climatology—H. Pearce, Green Bay, Wis.; H. P. Gatchell, Kenosha, Wis.; E. Mussina, Chicago; T. Merriman, Aledo; W. M. Bascom, Peoria.
Psychology—C. D. Fairbanks, Ottawa; M. M. Eaton Peoria; J. Kick, Barrington.
Chemistry—L. C. Grosvenor, Chicago; T. D. Williams, Chicago; J. Harta Miller, Abingdon; W. B. Greene, Chicago.
Medical Education—G. A. Small, Chicago.
Statistics and Necrology—T. C. Duncan, Chicago.
Medical Literature—R. N. Foster, Chicago.
Provings—T. S. Hoyne, Chicago; T. R. Nute, Chicago; Mrs. M. A. Seidman Polo, J. P. Wells Lanark.

DELEGATES.

The following delegates were appointed:

To American Institute of Homeopathy—R. Ludlam, Chicago; A. E. Small, Chicago; D. S. Smith, Chicago; S. P. Cole, Chicago; G. W. Foote, Galesburg, Ill.; T. C. Duncan, Chicago; H. Pearce, Green Bay; R. M. McAffee, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; and W. H. Burt, Chicago.
To Wisconsin State Society—E. M. Hale, Chicago.
New York State Society—T. C. Duncan, Chicago.
Pennsylvania State Society—J. E. Gilman, Chicago.
Massachusetts State Society—W. J. Hawkes, Chicago.
Ohio State Society—H. Pearce, Green Bay, Wis.
Michigan State Society—N. F. Cooke, Chicago.
Indiana State Society—S. P. Cole, Chicago.
Rhode Island State Society—C. N. Dorion, Chicago.
Connecticut State Society—W. Danforth, Chicago.
Maine State Society—W. D. McAffee, Rockford, Ill.
New Hampshire State Society—T. J. Merryman, Aledo, Ill.
Vermont State Society—E. Parsons, Kewanee, Ill.
Minnesota State Society—L. E. Ober, LaCrosse, Wis.
Missouri State Society—A. H. Potter, Maquon, Ill.
Iowa State Society—E. M. McAffee, Mt. Carroll.
California—L. Pratt, Wheaton.
Canada Medical Association—Dr. W. H. Woodyatt, Chicago.
German Central Union—Dr. Ernest Kniepcke, Chicago.
British Homeopathic Congress—R. B. Westfall, McComb, R. Ludlam, J. S. Mitchell, T. C. Duncan.

GRATITUDE.

The Common Council was thanked for the use of the room, the newspapers for publishing the proceedings, the retiring officers for doing their duty, and other bits of gratitude were flung around with generous profusion.

Adjourned until 1874.

THE LATE ASTOR-HOUSE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In one of your issues of last week I observe you notice the proceedings of the Cheap Freight Convention that met in New York on the 6th and 7th inst., and that, while you indorse the spirit and sentiments of the resolutions adopted, you complain that no plan or scheme was suggested for the evils under which the people, both East and West, are suffering.

In reply to this as a member of that Convention, and one that took a deep interest in its proceedings, I beg to say, that I understood its objects to be for the friends of Cheap Transportation, from all sections of the country, to become acquainted, and compare notes, and submit, at some future time, such measures of relief as will meet the approbation and support of the agricultural, manufacturing, and business interests of the country. Great as the exigency is, no relief can be afforded by Congress, or the State Legislature, before next winter. The Convention adjourned to meet in Washington City, in January next,—ample time to lay before the country plans for relief. The work is an important one, and it is proposed to make haste slowly but surely. The industrial classes are met in their appeals for relief from the present onerous exactions, by a large amount of associated wealth, compactly organized, engineered with great ability, and not over-burdened with conscientious scruples. To combat this, and compel the railroad corporations to carry out, in good faith, their contracts with the public, the people must advance with well-measured steps, and closely examine the ground on which they propose to stand, and take no position from which they will need to retreat. The friends of Cheap Transportation are already sufficiently strong, both in intellect and numbers, in five or six States, to command public respect and attention. I predict they will be equally formidable within six months, in a majority of States of the Union. Then will be time enough to propose schemes for relief. Nearly all now understand the disease from which the country has been suffering and languishing. The precise and most efficient remedies are not, as yet, clearly perceptible. That there are remedies, and a number of them, there is no doubt. The most prompt and thorough remedy is the one needed, and when fixed upon, should be pressed with vigor. Those engaged in this reform movement you will find are terribly in earnest. They mean business, and will not desist in their efforts till their work is accomplished. The time has come when it must be definitely settled who owns this country, the railroad corporations or the people. From the way things have been going on for the past few years, it would seem that the interests of the people have been completely ignored by the Wall-street owners, and that citizens have no rights which the corporations they made, and created for mutual benefit, are bound to respect.

While I have my pen in hand, I may as well correct a false impression which some of the papers in the monopoly interests are endeavoring to create, viz: That the Convention was called by the Farmers' Granges of the Western States, and that it was perverted into a general business men's meeting, and some poor wit has been wasted in that direction. The fact is the Convention was called to take steps to form a union between all business and industrial interests against exorbitant railroad exactions and abuses, and to have those interests act solidly together for Cheap Transportation. In this regard it was more of a success than the most sanguine of its friends dared to anticipate, and I have reasons for knowing that no event has occurred that has disturbed the quiet of our Wall-street masters to an equal extent within the past five years. *They* have sagacity enough to perceive,—if their flunkeys and parasites have not,—that when gentlemen like Josiah Quincy and ex-Gov. Claflin, of Boston; Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, backed by at least two of the New York City members of Congress, by the Produce Exchange, Purveyors' Association of Board of Trade, Merchants' & Grocers' Exchange, Workingmen's Associations, Farmers' Club of the American Institute, and other powerful commercial and industrial organizations, unite with the Farmers' Granges and the business interests of the West, and their movements are indorsed by most of the Governors of the States, it means something more than a grim joke. A MEMBER.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1873.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

A South Atlantic Outlet for the Products of the Northwest.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

In pursuance of a notice which had been very generally circulated among the railroad men of the Southern and Western States, a large convention of business men from both those sections assembled last Tuesday at the Exchange Building in Augusta. W. F. Herring, Esq., President of the Augusta Exchange, called the Convention to order and welcomed the delegates to the city, and Col. Henry Moore was then elected President, and G. W. Trotter, Esq., Secretary of the Convention.

Among the delegates from the West was the Hon. W. S. Haymond, the President of the Chicago, Delhi & Indianapolis Railroad, who addressed the Convention at some length, pointing out the great and reciprocal advantages to be conferred upon by a closer commercial connection between the South and West. He then proceeded to discuss: First, the means of support which a railroad line from Chicago would have along the line and derive from its terminal; second, the business which might be counted upon, after the construction, along the line; third, how much of the work was already done and could be used by a judicious consolidation with other lines, and fourth, the small length of roads, comparatively, for which there is yet no provision.

Gen. J. W. Harrison offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The necessity for, and practicability of, a more direct and economical line of transportation between the great Northwest and Atlantic coast are facts admitted, and need no further argument to produce conviction on all sections interested; therefore,

Resolved, That the several delegates and friends of such enterprise here assembled, with a view to concert of action, do hereby resolve themselves into an association, to be styled "The Chicago, Knoxville, Augusta & South Atlantic Short Line Railroad Association."

Resolved, That, as at present advised, we recommend the following general location as embracing the great object in view, viz.: From Chicago to Indianapolis; thence to Lexington, Ky.; thence to Knoxville, Tenn. (with a branch from an eligible point through Cumberland Gap, in the direction of Asheville, N. C.); from Knoxville over the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad to Clayton, Ga.; thence over the most practicable line to the City of Augusta and the South Atlantic coast, having proper regard to distance, cheapness of construction, and general results of business.

Resolved, That to promote and consummate, as far as possible, the great project before us, a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, whose business it shall be to ascertain and embody in a report all such facts and suggestions as may be necessary to bring this enterprise to the attention and favorable notice of capitalists and the people at large, especially the distances from point to point, practicability of routes, approximate cost of each section, general and special resources, consolidation with or purchase of other roads, wholly or partially constructed, with such other matter as such committee shall deem advisable, which was unanimously adopted.

The President announced, as the Committee under the foregoing resolution, Gen. J. W. Harrison, Hon. George Medill, Ferdinand Phinizy, Esq., Dr. W. S. Love, Hon. W. S. Haymond, Col. Wm. O. Foley, Gen. S. B. Sondusky, and Col. F. W. Bradley. On motion of Dr. Casey, the name of the President of the Convention was added to the Committee.

Mr. F. W. Rucker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as the connection between the Northwest and South Atlantic coast is of material importance, from the vast commercial interests involved to large sections of the country, and that such interests will necessarily secure kind and friendly feelings between distant portions of our common country, that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress to aid this great enterprise.

That the gentlemen present in this meeting are requested to call meeting along the line of this contemplated road in order to memorialize Congress to give the route the support of the Federal Government.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. W. S. Haymond, Gen. W. B. Duke, Gen. R. Mayberry, Hon. O. Burt, Hon. George Medill were appointed the committee to memorialize Congress.

It was resolved that the next session of the Convention be held at Lexington, Ky., subject to the call of the Chair, and the meeting then adjourned.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is thought there are 12,000,000 bushels of corn unsold, and in the hands of producers, in McLean County.

—The most remarkable thing in the history of journalism is the fact that not a single American newspaper has spoken of any of the Benders as "a modern Borgia."

—There are thirty-seven Modocs left, which is just one to each State. There is a disposition in some quarters to have them disposed of before the Centennial, the year of jubilee.

—Comptroller Birch thinks that the Tennessee Sheriffs bring altogether too many of their friends as guards to Nashville when they start with convicts for the Penitentiary.

—The Arkansas Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad is in full working order from Helena to Clarendon, a distance of 70 miles, with 50 miles more graded and ready for the iron.

—Parties in Chicago are negotiating for the purchase of 200 acres of land within two miles of Oak Bluffs. It is the intention of the parties, if they buy, to lay the land out in lots of from one to five acres, for the purpose of erecting good and substantial summer residences of a style superior to anything on the island.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—In an account recently settled in the Probate Court of Bangor, the following were the items for funeral charges: For a grave, $3,000; permit to bury, $400; boards, $300; twelve pounds cement, $1,800; 120 bricks, $1,500; funeral service in Masonic Lodge, $3,000; sundry small expenses, $140; total, $10,200. As the amount of the bill was paid in Hayti, in the currency of that nation, it was in Bangor reduced to Federal currency, and amounted to $63.

—A leading tea importer says the total loss to the trade in New York City in consequence of the present depression will be at least $10,000,000. It is hoped that the lowest prices have been reached and that henceforth the market will be improved by a demand from the country, which is nearly bare of teas. More failures are, however, expected, since only the strongest houses can stand the continued depression and stagnation of business, combined with the high rates of money for carrying stock.

—About five years ago, a little son of Mr. S. J. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, swallowed a brass thimble, which lodged at the base of the esophagus, and subsequently became inextricably embedded in its folds. All efforts on the part of surgeons in this country and in France to remove the obstruction have proved futile, and the boy has lived on milk ever since, being unable to take any other kind of sustenance. He goes to school, stands well in his classes, and experiences no inconvenience aside from the difficulty of swallowing, but the absence of color in his face shows the need of more substantial nourishment.

Crime in Texas.

From the New York Tribune.

We read the report of the Chief of Police of Texas with many thrills and spasms of horror. Thus does he sum up the whole matter: "I think I am justified, from the information before me, in stating that to-day not less than 100 men, many of whom are charged with the highest crimes to our law, are prowling about the State in gangs of 12 to 20, robbing and murdering almost without restraint." Pleasing and Arcadian state of things! The Chief gives a catalogue of the murders which have been committed since the 1st day of January, 1873, the date of the report being April 18. It is simply frightful. It is absolutely Golgothian. It is assassination running riot. Not a county but has had two or three murders, and some have had half-a-dozen. Fourteen policemen alone have been killed, and many more wounded. In some counties the murderers and marauders have the sympathies of the Sheriffs and of the Justices of the Peace. Take this festive report for example: "In McCulloch County, on the 4th of March, *at a wedding*, a general row took place, in which William Bobo killed Mr. Wainwright." How pleasant for the bride! And this was on the 4th of March, the very day which consecrated Gen. Grant a second time to the preservation of the national peace! In some counties (Hood and Taylor, for instance) the free-and-easy citizens have burned the public records, and in Montague and Madison they have improved upon this and burned the Court-Houses. We suppose they will next proceed to burn the Judges.

A Big Job.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

The Pontiac *Sentinel* states that the hands on the farm of M. L. Sullivant, in that county, have just completed a job of husking 700,000 bushels of corn, for which they received $11,000.

At forty bushels to the acre, which is a large estimate, 17,400 acres of land must have been required to raise this immense quantity. We imagine these figures would considerably astonish a farmer in the East, where hundred-acre farms are considered large.

THE COURTS.

Action by a Deluded Creditor—An Undesirable Partner.

Suit Against the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company—Bankruptcy Notes—The Courts in Brief.

Robert W. Robinson, accuses George F. Melville of cheating him in a most outrageous manner, and files his bill against him in the Superior Court, getting out a capias for his arrest and detention. Complainant avers that he holds a document in which Mr. Melville acknowledges to be indebted to him in the sum of $350. This document complainant cashed, laboring under the delusion, fostered by plausible stories by defendant, that defendant was the owner of fourteen lumber wagons, a span of ponies and a pole buggy, a chesnut stallion, and a variety of other horses and vehicles; and that defendant was, on the 1st of May, inst., to receive, from a party to whom he had sold three Desplaines lots, the sum of $600. As Melville has no property whatever, complainant seeks to have his body seized by the law, and whatever satisfaction can be had in the case extracted therefrom.

AN UNDESIRABLE PARTNER.

Frank E. Higgins files his bill in the Circuit Court against Bernard H. Talbot. Complainant is a pork-packer, and admitted defendant as a partner in consideration of the payment of $2,000. The co-partners decided to keep house in common, under the same roof. Now complainant, whose family is small, cries out that defendant is bringing all his own and his wife's relations to live on the profits of the packing-house; that if defendant were the President-elect of the Republican party he could not more assiduously farm out his family at others' expense; that he is so pleased with the way he has foisted his relations to fatten upon complainant's business that he declines to dissolve the co-partnership, and also refuses to pay up the unsettled indebtedness arising from his purchase. Complainant, therefore, makes the usual prayer for a dissolution of partnership, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

ACTION AGAINST THE MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

F. E. A. Wolcott, Amos R. Smith, Benjamin V. Page, and William Sprague, doing business under the firm name of Wolcott, Smith & Co., file a bill in the Superior Court against the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company. Complainants assert that on the 20th of January, 1873, they shipped by defendant, as common carrier, one large and one small case of plate glass, of the value of $2,000, to be conveyed from the City of New York to Chicago. On arrival here the glass was found to be broken to pieces; and complainants seek to recover the amount of the damage caused by such breakage.

ACTION TO REMOVE A CLOUD UPON TITLE.

Henry B. Allen files his petition in the Superior Court for the removal of a cloud upon his title to the N. 30 feet of Lot 9, Block 1, Johnson's Subdivision of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 39, R. 14, E. of 3 P. M., averring that on the 12th March, 1872, he made a contract with James H. Gage for the sale of said real estate for $4,000, a clause of the contract covenanting that, in case Gage failed to make any of the payments, the contract should, at complainant's option, be annulled; that defendant raised some objection to complainant's title to the land, which caused an annullment of the contract, whereupon defendant, for the purpose of annoying, and extorting money from, complainant, had the contract recorded upon the record of Cook County. In the hope of having this cloud removed from his property, complainant prays that defendant may be summoned to appear and make answer in a court of equity.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Joseph E. Wight et al., bankrupts, an order was yesterday entered that the provisional Assignee be authorized to sell in job lots at private sale, but at not less than the inventorial value, without special order of the Court.

In the matter of Alphonse Mandel, a bankrupt, it is ordered that Mrs. Mandel, bankrupt's wife, and Auguste Mandel submit to examination before Register Hibbard, on the 24th May, instant.

In the matter of Carleton & Bugbee, insolvents, a meeting of the creditors was yesterday held, when E. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors of F. H. Vater, a dividend of 15 per cent was declared.

THE COURTS CONDENSED—NEW SUITS.

The Germania Bank of Chicago file a bill in assumpsit in the Superior Court, against Ezra B. Lincoln; damages, $1,000.

Joel H. Wicker yesterday filed the bill in his libel suit against the *Inter-Ocean* for $500,000. The particular allegations contained therein were published in THE TRIBUNE some two months since, and need not now be repeated.

H. Clay Cone yesterday filed in the Circuit Court a praecipe, in trespass on the case, against Franklin S. Woodward, Matthew P. Bradley, and Louis Bartlett; damages, $10,000.

John M. Fletcher yesterday filed, in the Circuit Court, a praecipe in trespass against Walter N. Woodruff; damages, $5,000.

Conrad Meitzer files his bill, in a plea of trespass of the case, in the Circuit Court, against Andrew J. Pennell, whom he charges with having, on the 20th inst., seized him in his home, No. 21 Michigan avenue, assaulted him, and hauled him off, through the public streets, to the South Side police office, whence he was discharged after a ten-hours' imprisonment, without any examination. In consideration of which hardships complainant sues to recover $1,000 damages.

John Reuter, a minor, by Peter Reuter, his father, files his bill against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 damages, arising from his having fallen off the Wabash avenue sidewalk, opposite No. 258, where it was left in a dangerous condition. Complainant suffered severe injuries from his fall, breaking a leg and injuring his chest.

Tuesday next will be the last day for filing trial notices for the June term of the Superior Court. Notices of cases begun before the fire should be marked "A." Both calendars will be called.

Homer N. Hibbard was yesterday appointed executor of the estate of Eliza Dauphin, under a bond of $8,200, to be approved. Nancy Camode was yesterday appointed executrix of the estate of Jane Camode, under a bond, to be approved, of $12,000.

Several insanity cases were disposed of in the County Court, as follows: Arthur Nelson, not insane; Frederick Furt, insane; Louis Bahul, insane.

Edward L. Upton, Assignee of the estate of Ernst Brandt, a bankrupt, files a precipe in assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court against Julius Schrieber; damages, $700.

In the case of the People ex rel. Klokke v. Wright, a rule on respondent was yesterday issued in the Criminal Court to rejoin or demur by 10 o'clock this morning.

Vincent Parker was tried at the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a clock, and was sent the County Jail for three weeks.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,470—Alexander v. Margaret Quail; divorce, on ground of drunkenness. 43,471—Franz Tempel v. Christian Grothmann; bill to foreclose mortgage on Sublot 5, of Subdivision of W. ½ of Lot 77, Butterfield's Addition to Chicago. 43,472—Mary Ann Woods v. Samuel Swasey; petition to establish and confirm title to Lots, 22, 23, and 24, in Egan's Subdivision, Block 25, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W. ½ and the W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 39 N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M. 43,473—Mary v. John Parker; divorce, on ground of cruelty. 43,474—Henry G. Miller et al. v. John C. Maxwell and Henry F. Sawyer; assumpsit, $500. 43,475—Charles T. Race v. Andrew Pearson and William Olcott; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,476—Eusibius F. Dodge et al. v. J. F. Forsyth et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,477—Wolcott, Smith & Co. v. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,478—Joseph White v. Henry Lohse; assumpsit, $400. 43,479, 80—Appeal. 43,481—The Gowen Marble Company v. Gustave Filkins, John D. Manning, Charles P. Marsh; petition for mechanic's lien upon S. W. ¼ of Lot 4, being Lot 2 of Assessor's division of Lots 3 and 4, Block 19, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, T. 39 N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.; $957. 43,482—Henry B. Allen v. James H. Gage. 43,483—Robert H. Robinson v. George W. Melville. 43,484—Germania Bank of Chicago v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,485—Edward L. Dreyer v. Thomas Chandler; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,486—Mary v. Julius Kachay; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,487—Trespass, suppressed for service. 43,488—J. H. Mochel v. Winia Mochel; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,489—Charles Stigel et al. v. William Binnie; assumpsit, $800. 43,490—John Reuter v. City of Chicago; trespass on the case, $5,000. 43,491—Andrew C. v. Vanlyth; divorce on ground of desertion.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,036—Frank E. Higgins v. Bernard H. Talbot; bill for dissolution of co-partnership. 7,037—Peter P. Hopkins, for use of Henry Jones, v. William M. Freeman; affidavit for garnishee. 7,038 to 7,042—Appeal. 7,043—Joel H. Wicker v. The *Inter-Ocean* newspaper; trespass on the case, $500,000. 7,044—H. Clay Cone v. Franklin S. Woodward, Matthew P. Brady, and Louis Bartels; trespass, $10,000. 7,045—Conrad Meitzer v. Andrew J. Pennell; trespass on the case, $1,000. 7,046—Appeal. 7,047—Fourney Holmes v. Henry Holmes; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 7,048, 9, 50, 1—Appeals. 7,052—John M. Fletcher v. Walter N. Woodruff; trespass, $5,000. 7,053, 4—Appeals. 7,055—Daniel F. Buckley v. Catherine E. Whisler; debt, $508.31. (Burnt Record.) 76—Cook County Land Company v. Illinois Land and Loan Company; petition to establish and confirm title to east 22 feet of west 50 feet of Lot 6, in Block 36, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, and Lots 41, 2, 3, Block 16, Walsh Subdivision of south ½ of southeast ¼ Sec. 20, Township 39, North Range 14, east third principal meridian. 77—James H. Bowery, O. S. Hough, and Cook County Land Company v. John Lewis et al.; petition to establish and confirm title to west ½ of northwest ¼ Sec. 18, Township 37, North Range 15, east of third principal meridian; also, northwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Sec. 18; also, east ½ south of Kedean Boundary Line, of Sec. 12, Township 37, North Range 14, east of third principal meridian.

HYDE PARK.

Adjourned Meeting of the Village Board of Trustees.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Wednesday evening. Harry M. Boleyn's petition for remission of $50 fine for assault on William Treutler was refused, because he had stated no good reason for its being granted.

Palmer & Arnold's petition for liquor license at Grand Crossing was reported on favorably, and then recommitted with a large remonstrance from the same district against it.

George Ring and James Van Vechten's bill of $284, for setting back fences and building sidewalks on State, near Sixty-second street, was ordered to be paid on their delivery of deed of dedication for the land.

Business Rule No. 9 was amended to require every petition or bill to lie over in a committee's hands one week for investigation before final action.

Warrants for relates of error in special assessment tax on Wabash avenue were, on recommendation of the attorney, ordered to issue to E. D. Parker, $380; A. W. Clarke, $139.23, and L. W. Stone, $282.87, to be indorsed receivable for the special tax only.

Bills were approved and ordered paid to Charnley Brothers & Co., $103.60; Peter Doyle, Egandale avenue, $53; pay-rolls on South Chicago avenue, $239.25; pay-rolls on Fifty-first street pier, $332; pay-rolls on Michigan avenue, &c., $33.50. Total, $761.35.

William Tollhurst was appointed Poundkeeper at the new Fifty-first Street Pound, and John Leahy keeper at the new South Park Pound, on Vincennes avenue, near Fifty-fifth street.

L. W. Stone entered complaint against the contractor of Indiana avenue improvement. The subject was referred for investigation.

A remonstrance against a license for saloon to Carl Fratz and A. Kraker, at Holland Settlement, or for any other saloon in that district, was presented and referred.

A number of bills and pay-rolls were presented and referred under Rule No. 9.

The Commissioners to estimate cost of improving Seventy-fifth street, estimated the same at $14,500, and for Prairie avenue at $24,500.

The vacancy in the Board of Water Commissioners, caused by the resignation of John Fitch, was filled by the appointment of Paul Cornell.

The Superintendent was ordered to remove two wooden culverts at the intersection of Sixty-second street and Wabash avenue, and permitted to use lumber belonging to the village for the erection of speaker's stand at Oakwood Cemetery for decoration day.

President Cady having returned from the East, gave a short verbal report of his investigations on water-works, water-pipes, and sewers, and will report more fully in due time.

Adjourned.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A Young Massachusetts Man Blows Out His Brains Because of His Sister's Illness—A Pathetic Letter.

The mania for premature destruction, to escape the ills of life, again made itself manifest yesterday morning in the case of a young man who committed suicide at No. 43 Hubbard court. The name of the young man was Francis A. Makepeace, and his home Worcester, Mass., although he had resided in this city for some months, and, until ten days ago, was in the employ of George Woods & Co., of Nos. 66 and 68 East Van Buren street. The following letter, which was found upon his person after death, inclosed in an envelope, and addressed to "Miss Eliza F. Makepeace, South Russell street, Worcester, Mass,' assigns the cause of the rash act:

CHICAGO, May 21, 1873—*To My Dear Sister:* I am hardly able to pen these few lines, feeling as I do and have since the letter I received from you, relating to your illness. I had not thought that your health was so bad, and I somehow feel and know your disease of the lungs will be fatal. Dear sister, I do not want to live after you have left me. I cannot live. I must be with you. Hoping my Father in heaven will forgive me for so feeling, and knowing that I shall soon meet you on the other side. I close with the true love of your brother. I wish my body to be buried beside you. You, I know, will forgive me for penning these poor lines. I could not now write better, being so overcome with sorrow at your sickness. Convey my love to my friend William Catchpole, of this city, now at this boarding-house. He is my friend, indeed, for he has been a friend in need. God bless him. Now, good-bye, dear sister, my only sister. We will soon see each other again. Give my love to mother and the little boys. My trunk and other things are at George Woods & Co.'s, Nos. 66 and 68 East Van Buren street. I wish them sent to you. Ever your loving brother, FRANCIS.

He accompanied the implied resolve, contained in the above letter, by shooting himself through the head with a large-sized revolver. The letter which he refers to was from his sister, and was couched in very endearing terms. In it she informed him that she had had a hemorrhage of the lungs, but implored him not to be depressed by this fact. The letter did, however, very much depress him. He was also out of employment, and his room-mate, whom he mentions in his last letter, had paid his board for two weeks. This latter fact had, perhaps, more to do in inciting him to commit the tragic act, than he confessed in his letter. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the report of the revolver was heard by some of the domestics of the house. No attention, however, was paid to it, as it seemed to proceed from the back yard. A short time afterward the chambermaid found young Wakepeace's room-door locked. Calling assistance it was burst open. The body of the young man lay upon the bed on its right side. A revolver was in his right hand, the muzzle of which was almost thrust into a large hole in the side of his head, behind the ear, from which the brains were protruding. He was dead at that time, but his body was yet warm. His dress was that of a very genteel person, and his countenance betokened intelligence. The hasp was found broken off his room-mate's trunk, and it was found that the revolver had been taken from there, and was the property of the owner of the trunk. The Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon concluded with a verdict of suicide, occasioned by insanity. The body will be sent to his relatives in Worcester, Mass.

BOAL-AYRES.

Fashionable Wedding at Grace Church Yesterday Afternoon.

This is the marrying season, and it is pleasant to observe that advantage is being taken of it. There have been a large number of marriages since the season opened. One of the most notable took place at Grace Episcopal Church yesterday, when Mr. Charles T. Boal, a well-known citizen of this city, was united in the holy bonds to Miss Henriette Ayres, the accomplished and lovely daughter of Mr. Enos Ayres, an old and honored resident of Chicago. The ceremony came off at 3 o'clock, the previous hour being devoted to the seating of the guests, of whom 700 were invited to be present. The sacred edifice was decorated for the occasion. Over the chancel hung a marriage-bell, beneath which the happy pair plighted their troth, and formed their copartnership for life. While waiting for their arrival, Prof. Baumbach entertained the audience with music adapted to the event.

At length the principals appeared, and the knot was tied, the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating. The bride was attired in an exquisite gros-grain silk, with a high neck and ruffles, trimmed with white illusion, puffed, and satin fold, a train six feet long, and a pendant wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. The veil was of simple illusion, crowned with orange blossoms.

Mr. and Mrs. Boal left for Europe in the 5 o'clock train on their wedding tour, accompanied by the blessings of those who know and appreciate them.

All Aboard

For the grand sale of real estate at Clyde on Monday, May 26. Call on Wm. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, for tickets. Train leaves C., B. & Q. depot at 11 a. m. Lunch served on the grounds. Choice property will be offered at this sale. All the lots are 50 feet front; wide streets and alleys; school near at hand; churches are now building, and Clyde bids fair to be one of the finest of our suburban villages.

THE HIGH JOINTS.

What They Did About the Court-House Plans Yesterday Afternoon.

An Expert Employed to Make an Estimate of the Cost of Building According to the Plans.

There is an astute body known as the "Joint Committee on Court-House Plans," whose doings are mysterious, as viewed from the standpoint of the uninitiated. That body

Moves in a mysterious way
Its blunders to perform;
Changes its tactics every day,
Afraid to face the storm

of public contempt which is being hurled upon it from every quarter. That Committee is like the Irishman's flea—now you see it, now you don't. One day the Committee choose six designs; then there is a howl from the rejected forty-three competitors, and the original forty-nine are included in the revised list. The reason of this is not known to the community. The latter unenlightened and (so the Committee think) unimportant fraction of the population of Cook County have always supposed that majorities rule. The astute Joint Committee are guided by an entirely different principle, which is, "Ald. Ogden and Commssioner Bogue rule." This principle was yesterday applied to the following question:

The reporters demanded admittance at the meeting of the Committee, because, though they succeeded in obtaining all that transpired at the meetings, they did so at their own personal risk and discomfort, while as a matter of principle their exclusion was insulting to the public at large. They therefore talked the matter over with a number of the Committee, eight of whom expressed themselves as desirous of admitting the representatives of the press. At the meeting yesterday, Ald. Ogden in the chair, and Ald. Ogden's right bower acting as Secretary, a motion was made to admit the reporters.

Mr. Bogue, of the County Board, rose to accuse Ald. Bailey, who made the motion, of tampering with the rights of the Committee. He accused the Alderman of acting the spy, and keeping the press informed as to the movements of the Committee. He then denounced the press with such a preponderance of adjectives that the Committee became alarmed.

Ald. Bailey contented himself with denying the charges, and challenging the Commissioner to produce proofs.

Mr. Bogue had no proofs, and no proofs were desired. The press had been very savage. The press was a unit on one plan, etc.

Ald. Ogden spoke.

Commissioner Singer did not care to have all he said reported.

Commissioner Galloway would not for all the world.

Ald. McGennis hoped that nothing would be given to the reporters. Not that he was hostile to them, but because he did not wish to embarrass those gentlemen who shrank from too much publicity.

The following gentlemen expressed themselves ready and willing to admit the reporters: Ald. Heath, Schmitz, Bailey; Commissioners Herting and Lonergan, and Public Works Commissioners Carter, Prindiville, and Thompson.

So hot and feverish were Ald. Ogden and his right bower that rather than dangerously excite them the Committee dropped the matter with a smile, as Ald. McGennis introduced the following preamble and resolution, which diverted attention:

WHEREAS, There exists considerable discrepancy in the estimates of cost of the buildings, plans of which are submitted by the architects competing for the Court-House and City Hall; and,

WHEREAS, It is a primal necessity, on the ground of economy, that this Committee should, before deciding upon any plan, first obtain, as near as may be, the actual cost of each and every plan; and,

WHEREAS, Such estimates can only be made by professional experts, familiar from long experience with the construction of buildings, and the cost of material used therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Committee employ a competent and disinterested expert to make a careful and complete estimate of expenses required in the construction of buildings according to the plans offered in competition; and that the said expert shall be required to make a sworn statement of the correctness of his figures.

Resolved, That the compensation of such expert shall hereafter be determined by the Committee; and the said compensation shall be taken, one-half from the contingent fund of the county, and one-half from the contingent fund of the city.

The resolutions were adopted.

Ald. McGennis suggested that he was acquainted with a gentleman from Scotland, Mr. D. C. McKay, who had been in this country about two years, having spent the greater part of that time in this city. During the great season of rebuilding, he had saved builders thousands of dollars by cutting down the charges of contractors, after they had been certified to by architects, and in no case had the reduction been objected to by the contractors. He had made a lifelong study of this business. He, therefore, moved that Mr. McKay be appointed to make the estimates, and assist the Committee by answering questions as to details.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee having thus shirked the responsibility of saying nay to the gentleman who wants a "complimentary vote for No. 8," continued the discussion of the plans where it left them. The Committee was very anxious to get through, and, therefore, did nothing more, except look over the designs of Messrs. Edbrooke, Karls, Wheelock & Thomas, Randall, Bengley & Roy, and Dixon & Hamilton.

The Mayor came up while this matter was discussed, and was called upon for some remarks. He said that there was an evident pressure being made to coerce the Committee into a hurried choice of the three final plans. This was all wrong. There was plenty of time for the Committee to think about the matter, and they must not allow outside influence, whether of the press or the people, to urge them to precipitate action. The money would not be ready before the choice was made, no matter how long the Committee might be in reaching a conclusion. Hence he hoped that no hasty action on the part of the Committee would be taken.

The question of employing a jury of three experts to choose the best plan was promptly negatived by Ald Ogden and Commissioner Bogue.

Commissioner Thompson was in favor of such a jury of experts, but would prefer to have them chosen from among Chicago architects.

There being nothing more to do, the Committee took a recess until next Wednesday afternoon.

The reporters being in possession of these cheerful facts, decided to test the veracity of Commissioner Bogue. With long faces and eager looks, they asked him what had been done.

Mr. Bogue, supposing from their manner that they were ignorant of the doings of the meeting, replied, "They did really nothing at all."

"Didn't they, sure?" responded the reporter.

"No, nothing was done. We merely looked over the plans—didn't elect any. In fact, you were utterly wrong in supposing we did anything yesterday."

In an interview with Commissioner Thompson, the reporter learned that there was a feeling gaining ground among the Committee that they could never unite on a plan. Their prejudices and interests were splitting the astute Committee into certain cliques, and every meeting served only to drive the fragments further apart.

This is cheerful news.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND DR. SULLIVAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to see that one of Chicago's Gospel-minister's has the courage and good principle to defend himself and congregation from the attacks of that most disgraceful and scurrilous paper, the *Sunday Times*. I must premise that I am not a member of any church in this city; therefore my feelings were not hurt; but I could not read, from week to week, the slanderous comments on the different denominations, their pastors, choirs, and congregations, without feelings of indignation and disgust that private citizens of this (so-called) free country could not enter their places of worship, and perform their acts of devotion, without being subjected to the espionage of a reporter of that infamously mendacious sheet. Do you call this freedom?

The question may be asked, How much money has the proprietor of this paper received to let the Roman Catholic churches of this city go "scot free?" Or is he afraid to unearth the ignorance and superstition of the most corrupt and infamous fraud upon human intellect that this nineteenth century can boast of,—afraid, I mean, of its low Irish fanatics?

An example was set to the good people of Chicago how to redress their wrongs at the hands of this hoary-headed vituperator, by a woman,—Lydia Thompson. I admire (and so does the world in general) muscular Christianity. Let all the pastors of the slandered chunches arm themselves with the same weapon she used, and teach this man that he must, in his infamous articles, respect the wives and daughters of the congregations,—that they, at least, must be sacred.

I could point out many other unjustifiable attacks upon the characters and actions of honest men, but fear to trespass on your space. Allow me to subscribe myself, A WOMAN.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1873.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

Two interesting and genuine money matches were shot at Dexter Park, on Wednesday afternoon, between three of the best shots in the West. The conditions of each were fifty single rises from plunge traps, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, for $50 a side. The first match was shot by John Kleinman and Ed. Dow, and was a very close and exciting contest. Forty-two birds out of fifty were killed by each, and, in order to decide the tie, five birds were shot at. Kleinman came out winner, killing four to Dow's three. The second match was between Kleinman and Ed. Price, in which the former was again victorious, his score being forty-six to forty-two. These amateur exhibitions of skill can't be beat by any of the so-called "champion" shots at present in the city.

AT HYDE PARK.

Several contests took place at this suburb on Wednesday afternoon. The first was between J. P. Robertson, the holder of the Scotch badge, and Boston Daker, of St. Louis, the conditions being ten birds each, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, for a stake of $100. The following is the score:

Robertson............0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Daker............0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—5

Three sweepstakes matches followed, each entry shooting at five birds for $5. The first resulted as follows:

Boston Baker............1 1 1 1 1—5
J. P. Robertson............1 1 1 1 0—4
C. Creighton............1 1 1 1 0—4
P. Grady............0 1 1 0 1—3
C. H. Ogle............0 1 1 1 0—3

The following was the result of the second:

Boston Daker............0 1 0 0 1—2
J. P. Robertson............0 1 0 1 1—3
C. Creighton............1 1 1 0 1—4
P. Grady............1 1 0 0 1—3

The score of the third match was:

J. P. Robertson............0 1 1 1 1—4
C. Creighton............1 1 1 0 0—3
W. Wilkins............0 1 1 1 1—4

Robertson and Wilkins shot off the tie. They killed fourteen birds each, and were again even when darkness set in and put an end to the fun.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ira A. Paine will shoot two matches with the Kleinman brothers at Dexter Park this afternoon. It is said that stake-money has been deposited on each. The match with Abe will be a trap and handle affair, fifty single birds, for $200; that with John will be a five-trap match under the English rules, Paine giving odds of three yards.

To-morrow afternoon, at Dexter Park, Bogardus and Abe Kleinman will shoot Paine and Tinker for a purse.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Mr. Thomas Roach, a famous horseman, arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with eight splendid horses, which will be quartered at Dexter Park, and placed in training immediately for the coming meeting. It is said that there are some speedy runners among them.

The Lincoln Park driveway will be open to fast horses from 2 to 6 o'clock this afternoon, and every Friday afternoon during the summer. Hoffman's concert band will play in the park to-morrow afternoon, but fast trotting will not be permitted.

At Fleetwood Park, last Monday morning, Mr. Robert Bonner's mare Pocahontas, with Johnny Murphy behind her, trotted a half mile in 1:04¼, being the fastest half mile on record. Dexter and Startle have each done the half mile in 1:04¼. Pocahontas was driven it harness in the presence of a number of spectators, and timed by Mr. Gilender, Mr. Bonner, and Mr. Van Cott, the superintendent of the track.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th inst., the Driving Park at St. Paul, Minn., was the scene of an extraordinary trot, Mr. Martin Delaney matching his sorrel mare (a small full-blooded Morgan) to trot 200 miles in forty-eight hours, for the small stake of $200. The feat was accomplished in forty-five hours. The first fifty miles was made in five hours and forty-five minutes. The mare was then given a rest of three hours and a half, and started on the second fifty miles. The hundred was made in fifteen hours, the last mile being the fastest of any—five and one-half minutes. After a night's rest the second hundred miles was commenced, and the trot brought to a close, with three hours to spare.

BASE BALL.

It will interest the admirers of base ball in Chicago to know that Jimmy Woods, the leader of what was once our club, has taken Addy's place at second base in the Philadelphia nine, Addy having to retire from the ball field for the present on account of business engagements.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

During the recent session of the Illinois Legislature a stringent Game law was passed, which repeals all the others. Its provisions are but little understood by the shooting fraternity. The following are offenses under it: To hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net or ensnare, or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any species of deer, wild turkey, prairie-chicken, partridge, or pheasant, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October; any woodcock between the 1st of January and the 1st of July; any water fowl, between the 15th of April and the 1st of November; and any of the common species of birds, not considered as game, at any time during the year. It is also made unlawful for any person or corporation (common carriers excepted) to have game in possession at any time when the killing of the same is contrary to the provisions of the act. The removal of eggs from the nests of game birds, and traffic in the same, is likewise unlawful. The act contains the usual provisions concerning trespass.

PERSONAL.

Maj. L. H. Wilkes, New York, is at the Matteson.

Gen. J. W. Singleton, Quincy, is at the Sherman.

Gen. John W. Wilson, New York, is at the Matteson.

James G. Jenkins, Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. Dr. Breckenbridge, Kentucky, is at the Gardner.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is at the Sherman.

Ferd. D. Hughes, Jr., of New York, is at the West Side Briggs House.

John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Col. A. Brickley, the famous railroad contractor, of Michigan, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. John Lyle Finney and wife left the West Side Briggs House yesterday for the East, via Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railway.

The Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, former Secretary of State, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House, from Springfield.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: J. W. Barhydt, Burlington; L. Dieckmann and wife, Sheboygan; George L. Brown, Philadelphia; E. B. Watson, New York; C. Moore, Cincinnati.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs, yesterday were the following: John W. Kennedy and wife, Hannibal; Joseph Harris, Philadelphia; George W. Homan, Omaha; B. H. Austin, Buffalo; Elisha Bassett and wife, Boston J. W. Low, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: E. J. Friel, Boston; S. H. Laflin and wife, St. Louis; J. C. M. Naughton and wife, Philadelphia; George R. Collis, New York; Harrison Stevenson and wife, Milwaukee; E. L. Davison, Kentucky.

At the West Side Briggs House are the following: E. M. Sanford, Syracuse; F. F. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. H. Matthews, Philadelphia; John S. Holmes and son, New Jersey; W. B. Keeling, Wenona; P. V. Smith, Philadelphia; Erastus Young, Brooklyn; J. H. Wheelock, Hartford; A. P. Pierce, Deerfield; and John C. Williams and family, New Orleans.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: The Hon. John B. Alley, Boston; H. P. Roche, New Orleans; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; J. A. Humbird and family, Maryland; J. B. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass.; E. B. Earl, Detroit; J. M. Bryant, Louisville; Joseph Trippett, Liverpool, England; E. H. Murdock, Boston; W. H. Colgate, New York; Lieut.-Col. Deming, Ottawa, O.

Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey has returned his back pay to the Treasury, and is the first man in the New Jersey delegation that has been heard from.

It is said that President Grant will visit the Adirondacks this summer.

Jones, the Nevada Senator, has an income from the Virginia City silver mines of $10,000 a day.

H. A. Hobbs, teller of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, is missing with the proceeds of a $6,500 check which he got cashed on Saturday.

Olive Logan left all her window cards, &c., in Richmond, Va., remaking that she is just as likely to need them there again as anywhere else. She will sail for Europe early in June.

Lieut.-Gen. George Thomas Conolly Napier, C. B., Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment of Foot, of the British Army, and recently Major-General on the staff in Canada, has just died, aged 57 years.

Ex-Judges Benj. R. Curtis and Josiah C. Abbott were paid $1,500 each by the City of Boston for arguing the constitutionality of the unconstitutional $20,000,000 loan act before the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Marshall Jewell, ex-Governor of Connecticut, who has been tendered the position of Minister to Russia, is at present on a visit to friends in this city, and has finally decided to accept the position.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Andrew B. Dickinson, for eight years, 1861–'69, Minister Resident of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragua, died in the City of Leon, in that State, on the 20th of April. Mr. Dickinson formerly resided in Elmira, N. Y., and was many years a State Senator.

Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, has not returned his back pay to the Treasury, but merely notified the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that he does not intend to draw it. This leaves the money where he can call for it, and obtain it whenever he chooses.

The Boston Board of Aldermen has offered the City Clerk, Mr. S. F. McCleary, a vacation of three months, in view of the valuable services he has rendered the city for the past twenty-two years, without being absent from his post during that time unless in case of sickness, but McCleary declined the offer on the ground that he could not neglect his duties.

Dr. P. Randolph Baker, who was murdered by his housekeeper and mistress, at Warren, Me., was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class with ex-Senator Patterson. It is said that in consequence of unrequited love he became addicted to the use of strong drink, and left Amherst, N. H., because of humiliation over his affairs.

Mr. Colfax has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage: "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever, in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends or bonds. I have full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my enemies."

Mrs. L. A. Cary, the near relative of a Nevada Senator, appointed Postmistress at Ashtabula, Ohio, where she was all unknown, went there, failed to conciliate the people, and has resigned. The dodge of "a soldier's widow," and a letter from President Grant, were both voted too thin by the Ashtabula people. President Grant is "always glad to appoint such" (soldiers' widows) when they are near relatives of influential United States Senators.

The Carlist priest, Santa Cruz, pays well for his fame. He has constantly by him a body-guard of forty men. When he sleeps he has always two sentinels of his body-guard near him. He only partakes of food after it has been tasted by eight or ten persons. He never eats bread, but is in the habit of consuming small, thin cakes, cooked for him by his own people. Always on his guard, he never forgets that a price of 10,000 francs is placed on his head, and he distrusts everyodby.

It is said that the late Chief Justice Chase was the finest scholar who has ever presided over the Supreme Court. As a Latin and Greek scholar he was not surpassed by any man in his profession. He read French as readily as English—was a finished Italian, Spanish, and German scholar—and thoroughly versed in English literature. His appreciation of and perfect mastery of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, and earlier British poets, and the later exponents of the poetic art, Wordsworth, and others of the Lake school, was something marvelous.

Edward D'Atalie, one of the attaches of Barnum's show, known throughout the country as "the Man with the Iron Jaw," died at Fall River Monday morning. A week ago last Friday, the "show" gave an exhibition in Fall River, during which there was a violent storm which interrupted the performance. The unfortunate man took a violent cold which resulted in pneumonia, causing his death. He was tenderly nursed and received the best of medical attendance. He died in the arms of Signor Sebastian, the talented equestrian of Barnum's company, who, with others associated with the deceased, have visited him during his illness. He was a man of immense muscular power, and was given his cognomen from the wonderful strength of his jaw, with which he could lift two ordinary men. His remains will be brought to this city, and buried under the supervision of Mr. Barnum's company.—*Boston Journal, May 20.*

THE LOCAL JUDICIAL ELECTION.

To the Members of the Chicago Bar:

At an informal meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar, held on Wednesday afternoon, May 21, inst., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That, in view of the approaching election of five Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion from the members of the Bar, a ballot take place at the rooms of the Chicago Law Institute on Saturday, May 24, from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m., at which all practising attorneys of Cook County be requested to attend, and deposit their respective ballots for five candidates for the office of Circuit Judge of Cook County.

Resolved, That five gentlemen of the Bar be appointed a committee by the Chair to attend at the above time and place, and receive the ballots of all practising attorneys of Cook County, and to count such ballots and announce the result after the balloting is closed.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: The Hon. S. B. Gookins, the Hon. Thomas J. Turner, George W. Brant, Esq., A. D. Rich, Esq., C. J. Richardson, Esq.

J. W. STILES, Chairman,

J. S. COOPER, Secretary.

Tree-Planting in Illinois.

From the Springfield Journal.

The State Agricultural Society, which has done much for the agricultural interests of the State, has shown its interest in the matter of encouraging tree-planting, by the following proposition to be published in the State Fair premium-list of the present year:

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture offer the following premiums payable in 1881:

For the best artificial grove of useful timber in this State, not less than five acres, planted prior to the 1st day of December, 1874, and subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873, $500. For the best one acre, conditions same as above, $100. Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before Jan. 1, 1875. Each entry must be accompanied by a full statement of the number of the various kinds of trees planted, the kind of soil, its preparation, the mode of planting, whether with seed or small trees, and if the latter, the age and distance apart, cost of the seed or trees planted, and the cost of the preparation of the soil, planting, and culture.

Annually thereafter there shall be submitted to the Board, at its winter meeting, a full statement of the previous year's operations in the culture and care of the trees, with the cost of the same. After the third year there shall be exhibited, at the annual meeting of the Board, a cross-section of each kind of tree grown, showing its growth, with a statement of the height of the tree from which the section is cut. Sections so exhibited will be retained by the Board, and placed in the cabinet of the Department of Agriculture.

The last statement made, to-wit: 1881, shall give the general average height of the different kinds of trees composing the grove.

Reunion of a Large Family.

From the Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.

Quite a happy and pleasant reunion took place at the Whaley House, in this city, last week, the parties being the Rev. Frederick N. Whaley, of Virginia; Benedict Whaley, of Audrain County; David L. Whaley, Mrs. Martha Brittlebank, and Mrs. Bettie Vincent. This was the first meeting of the family for thirty-nine years, and was greatly enjoyed by each of them.

In order to give our readers an idea of the kind of people this family is, we give their ages and weights:

Benedict, 68 years old, weighs............204 lbs
David L., 64 years............266 lbs
The Rev. Frederick N., 53 years............203 lbs
Martha Brittlebank, 56 years............205 lbs
Bettie Vincent, 62 years............187 lbs
Thomas G. (son of David L.) 38 years............260 lbs
Miss Fannie (daughter of D. L.)............199 lbs

It will be seen that the combined weight of the three brothers and two sisters is 1,065 pounds, and the average is 213 pounds.

The combined weight of the brothers is 673 pounds, and the average is 224⅓.

The total weight of the members of the family who were at the reunion is 1,524 pounds, and the average is 217⅗.

The combined weight of eleven brothers and sisters of this family, who reached the age of maturity, is 2,307 pounds, the average of each being 209 8-11.

The combined ages of the five is 303 years, and the average a fraction over 60 years.

JUBILEE NOTES.

More Distinguished Guests—The Musical Preparations, etc.

The distinguished guests who have been invited to be present in Chicago during the Jubilee period, which commences Wednesday, June 4, are the Governors of Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, as before announced. To these are now to added the very striking list who are to be the invited guest of the city:

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States.
Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States.
Gov. Sidney Perham, Maine.
Gov. Ezekiel Straw, New Hampshire.
Gov. Julius Converse, Vermont.
Gov. William B. Washburn, Massachusetts.
Gov. Henry Howard, Rhode Island.
Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, Connecticut.
Gov. John A. Dix, New York.
Gov. Edward F. Noyes, Ohio.
Gov. John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl Dufferin, K. C. B., etc., Governor General of Canada.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., etc., British Legation, Washington.
Sir E. M. Archibald, C. B., etc., H. B. M. Consular-General at New York.
Baron Kurt Von Schlozer, the German Ambassador at Washington.
Herm V. Rosig, German Consul-General, New York.
The Governors of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

This will be altogether such a galaxy of distinguished guests as has never been brought together in the Northwest, and thoroughly representative of the widely-extended interests of Chicago. The German residents are making most active exertions to bring hither and do honor to the representatives of their fatherland.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

The meeting of the One Hundred Managers of the Jubilee Ball at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, June 6, called to meet at the Gardner House this evening will be numerously attended, as the invitations will be distributed, only on which invitation, signed by a manager, can tickets to the ball be procured. The indications are that the attendance from abroad will be very large. The large and brilliant array of distinguished officials, invited guests, will secure for the evening a rare feature of attraction.

THE DEPOT-COLISEUM.

Mr. Grannis, the contractor, has well advanced in the work of flooring over the tracks, and already has secured an effect which shows the vast amplitude of the building.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS.
ENOCH ARDEN,
ENOCH ARDEN.

Every Evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Every evening, until further notice, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,

Laura Keene,

AND HER COMEDY COMBINATION, in Tom Taylor's famous Comedy,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!

(Unaltered and unabridged). LAURA KEENE as FLORENCE TRENCHARD, as originally played by her over 1,000 times in the United States.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Friday, and Saturday afternoon and night, last three performances of Tom Taylor's fine Comedy,

VICTIMS,

With an unapproachable cast and splendid effects. Monday, May 26, Bartley Campbell's powerful Drama, "THROUGH FIRE," with New Scenery and Brilliant Mechanism.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Unabated Success of the Grand

THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION,

Remember, Entire Change every Monday and Thursday.

TO-NIGHT, several new acts by the full strength of the Powerful

STAR COMBINATION,

Never before seen in Chicago.

Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent. payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of............$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

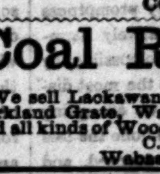
The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.
C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:30 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:10 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	9:10 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:51 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	† 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	† 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 28th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH.

Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

123 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Victims."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER STANDS ALONE AS A safe exterminator of roaches, bed-bugs, insects, ants, and fleas.

RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH'S PATENT Radical Cure Truss. Spinal curvature, bow legs, club feet, etc., mechanically treated. Trusses, braces, supporters, etc. All instruments guaranteed. Competent female attendant. MARSH & BOWLES, 108 Washington-st.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have worms, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have been drinking freely, on reaching home take your Mandrake Pills. You will have a good appetite for breakfast and not feel any effects of the liquor. TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaints, Consumption of the Lungs, etc.

MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but, when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast, and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 23, 1873.

Petitions are circulating in Davenport, Iowa, for and against the adoption of an ordinance to close liquor-saloons after 11 o'clock at night and on Sunday.

The excuse given for the increase of ocean telegraph rates on May 1 was the breaking of the French cable. This has been repaired, and the rates will be lowered to the previous standard on the 1st of next month.

A suggestion that the Presbyterian ministers be moved from congregation to congregation at stated times, like their Methodist brethren, was received with laughter, yesterday, by the General Assembly.

"Governor" Kellogg has at last formally appealed to President Grant for help. The President responds with a proclamation in which he warns the turbulent and disorderly persons who are disturbing Kellogg's peace of mind to disperse in twenty days. He styles the argument that Kellogg was never elected Governor a "pretense," and asserts that his right to his office has the judicial sanction of the State Courts and the tacit recognition of Congress.

A Wall street clique contrived to secure all the gold sold by the Government yesterday. They intend to repeat the operation at future sales, and to deplete the stock of coin in other hands by encouraging shipments abroad, and otherwise manipulating the market. In this way they hope, by the middle of next month, to gain a control of the stock of gold on hand that will enable them to charge their own prices for gold and gold loans.

George Francis Train was not allowed to reopen the question of his sanity in the argument on the writ of *habeas corpus* made returnable yesterday. The Judge refused, on technical grounds merely, to listen to him, but pointed out how the matter might properly be brought up again, before he is finally sent to the Utica Asylum.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the old Post-Office lot and the old City Bridewell lot, in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for an exchange of the two pieces of property,—the former to be used for the Chicago Public Library and the latter for a bonded warehouse,—concluded their work yesterday, and forwarded their report to the Secretary of the Treasury. They find the two pieces of property to be so nearly equal in value that no bonus is required from either party. A large amount of testimony was taken, and the decision of the Commissioners was unanimous.

John Bright's unexpected letter to the Republican Conference at Birmingham, denouncing the movement to make the English Government Republican, has been seized upon rather too eagerly by some discouraged Americans as an argument against all Republics, including their own. This is not Mr. Bright's view. No one knows better than he that different people need different governments, and he has written another letter taking the ground that the same line of argument that shows England's prosperity to depend on the stability of the English monarchy shows that American welfare will be best subserved by the preservation of the Republic.

The St. Paul *Press* is responsible for the statement that President Grant was opposed to the Salary bill in so far as it increased his own salary, but was compelled to sign it because the Government could not be carried on without the other appropriations contained in it. The *Press* does not say, however, that the President will refuse to take the increased salary. The fact, we presume, is, that all the influences about the White House were actively lobbying for the bill, and that the President, whose responsibility for the transaction is exactly equal to that of all the other salary-grabbers put together, will draw his increased pay with the utmost punctuality.

The Chicago produce market were rather quiet yesterday, and steadier. Mess pork was active, and 20@25c lower, closing stronger at $15.75 cash, and $16.15 seller July. Lard was active, and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.50 for winter, and $7.75 for summer rendered. Meats were dull and unchanged at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear; and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and ⅛@1c higher, closing at 5⅞@6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and 1½c lower, closing at $1.30 cash, and $1.27 seller June. Corn was less active, and ¼@½c higher, closing at 38c cash, and 38¼@38⅜c seller June. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 31⅝c cash, and 32½c seller June. Rye was inactive and nominally easier at 69@70c. Barley was inactive, and nominally easier at 70@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were dull and lower, closing weak at $4.50@4.80. The cattle market was quiet and less firmer. Sheep remain steady.

While there is no doubt that there has been serious confusion in the management of American affairs in connection with the Vienna Exposition, it is becoming more and more doubtful whether the blame should be thrown upon the shoulders of Gen. Van Buren. The New York *Times*, which would be likely to sustain the Administration in its action in this matter if it could reasonably do so, recalls the fact that, when Gen. Van Buren was first appointed, he summoned an advisory committee, which included some of the best men in the country, to deal with the various branches of American representation. Among them were S. B. Ruggles, Prof. Joy, Jackson S. Schultz (who has since been appointed Commissioner in Van Buren's place), President Barnard, Mr. Vaux, Prof. T. G. Hunt, and others of equal capacity. One of the things done by this Committee was to report the names of persons especially fitted to act as Commissioners in the various departments. The *Times* says that, out of the lists reported by this Committee, Secretary Fish selected only four Commissioners, though he appointed 115 in all, and that these four were selected not because they had been so recommended, but because they happened to suit certain political interests. If this is true, Secretary Fish may be much more responsible for the American complications at Vienna than Gen. Van Buren. At all events, it is time that the Administration should make public the evidence which was supposed to have demanded Van Buren's summary removal and consequent disgrace.

THE CHOLERA.

It is now established by official statement that the cholera is in New Orleans. At the last meeting of the Cincinnati Board of Health, its President, Dr. Clendennin, submitted a communication calling attention to the official mortuary report of the Board of Health of New Orleans, during the week ending May 11, in which eleven deaths are reported to have occurred from cholera. It was furthermore stated by Dr. Clendennin that the President of the New Orleans Board of Health, when in Cincinnati, on the 1st of May, informed him that a disease closely allied to the Asiatic cholera was prevailing sporadically at New Orleans, but urged that nothing should be said about it, until the precise character of the disease could be determined. Since that time, Dr. Clendennin had heard from the President of the New Orleans Board that the disease in question was undoubtedly Asiatic cholera.

The official knowledge of this fact has already created a scare in Louisville. The Mayor, in an official communication, says: "In view of the almost certain appearance of cholera in our midst this summer, it behooves us to leave nothing undone by which we can possibly ward off or mitigate the disease." The papers of that city represent that the streets, alleys, and sewers are literally reeking with corruption, while the Health Officer says the Board of Health is utterly inadequate to the task of preserving the health of the city, and there is no provision for caring for a single cholera patient. There is also considerable uneasiness in Cincinnati, occasioned by these reports. In 1849, and in one or two subsequent seasons, the cholera approached those cities from New Orleans by way of the great rivers, and the people, therefore, have good grounds for apprehension that they may be visited by the pestilence this summer.

This being the case, it is not unlikely that we shall have the cholera in Chicago also this season. What are we doing to mitigate its ravages? We do not conceive that there is any necessity for alarm, or that, in fact, any danger impends over us, if the proper precautions are taken in time. It may not be possible to prevent its advent altogether, but it is possible to prevent its becoming epidemic. Cholera lives upon filth and thrives best where filth is most abundant. In this respect, Chicago offers some inducements for a protracted stay of the plague. Some parts of the West Division, as soon as warm weather sets in, are dirty enough to generate the disease without waiting for it to come from New Orleans or any other city. It is not too late, however, to commence the work of purification, but it will be too late if the Board of Health waits until the pestilence is upon us. While we would deprecate any fright, and believe there is very little danger of its becoming epidemic, still this does not lessen the importance of prompt action upon the part of the authorities in cleaning up the city. A clean, wholesome condition of our streets and alleys is to be desired, not on account of cholera alone, but because it will reduce our general bills of mortality, which are always large in summer. The severity of the cholera, should it come here this summer, depends entirely upon the Board of Health and the individual cleanliness of the citizens. It is possible, by ordinary promptness and diligence, to render it comparatively harmless, but at the same time it is also possible, by negligence and inactivity, to invite the most disastrous consequences. Whether we are going to have it or not this summer, it is none the less important that the city should be cleansed, and if this is done we have as complete a guarantee against sickness as it is possible to have. The recommendation of Dr. Clendennin to the people of Cincinnati should be promptly followed here. He says: "Every drain, cellar, outbuilding, yard, privy vault, etc., should be cleaned; all refuse vegetable matter and rubbish should be removed from about buildings of every kind; cellars should be whitewashed and aired daily." As the cholera is not contagious, but, like the epizootic, travels in some mysterious way, it behooves individuals to pay strict attention to their personal habits and modes of life, to avoid excesses of every kind, and to keep their systems in a healthy condition. By following these general directions, and keeping a clean conscience, it is possible for a man to go on his way with perfect freedom, although the cholera may be raging all about him. The warning has come in time. Will our Board of Health give it attention?

THE CORN-CROP OF 1873.

The prospects for a large growth of corn in 1873 are daily diminishing. The lateness of the season has been remarkable. The cold, raw, and wet weather has prevailed in all parts of the great corn-growing belt of the country. Though there are many conflicting reports concerning the extent of the corn planted, it is now tolerably certain that the area is not more than half as extensive as in 1872. The season has not been, and does not promise to be, propitious. Even if as much land was planted as in 1872, the probable production would fall short of last year. The bad weather has not been peculiar to Illinois, but has been the same generally throughout the corn-growing States. These States last year produced the following quantity of corn:

States.	*Bushels.*
Michigan	19,987,000
Indiana	86,000,000
Illinois	217,500,000
Kansas	29,631,000
Wisconsin	21,150,000
Missouri	97,000,000
Iowa	101,180,000
Minnesota	8,000,000
Grand total	580,548,000

The principal corn-producing districts are the central portion of Illinois, the northwestern portion of Missouri, Western Iowa, a part of Central Indiana, and Kansas. Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin can hardly be classed as corn-producing States, as they have little or none to export. The corn-growing districts form but a comparatively small portion of the area of the States in which they are located, and yet they supply the surplus that makes good the deficiency in the product of other States, and furnish the amount required for foreign export. The entire export of corn in 1872 did not exceed, perhaps, 25,000,000 bushels. The corn-growing districts are for the most part in the interior, and depend on rail communication to reach markets.

The question how much this reduction in the corn crop will enhance the price of the large surplus of last year can only be determined by experience. A corresponding failure of the cereal crops generally would advance the prices of all kinds of grain three or four fold; but, as several of these grains can be substituted for others, the failure of one will not advance the price to the extent that would follow a general failure. The use of corn as an article of human food is very limited beyond the United States, and any serious advance in the price would at once lead to the substitution of other articles. Corn is principally exported to Europe as a substitute for oats, and any considerable advance in the cost of the one would lead to the substitution of the other for export. The breadstuffs and grain imported into Great Britain are flour, wheat, barley, oats, beans, and corn, and the amount of each of these varies from year to year, according to the variations in the crops of the countries where they are obtained. It is possible that a short crop of corn would lead to the exportation of a large proportion of oats, beans, and oilcake, leaving the corn to supply the domestic market.

At the present time the market is overloaded with corn, and hence, although the anticipated deficiency is already understood in commercial circles, the price does not advance. The proportion of last year's crop still on the farms is very much a matter of guess-work, but is supposed to be large. The amount of the deficiency this year is also more or less problematical; but, if it turns out to be one-half, it is very likely that the farmers will get as much for the half as they would have got for the whole if the season had been more propitious, beside securing better prices for what they have held over from last year.

ANNEXATION SCHEMES.

A new batch of annexation schemes came over the wires yesterday from Washington. Some of the countries which it is proposed to annex are so entirely worthless and the idea of annexing them is so absurd, that they would not attract a moment's notice were it not that experience has proved that no scheme is too vagabondish or too absurd to find supporters in high position. The stubborn energy with which the annexation of San Domingo was urged upon the country is fresh in the minds of the people, and what Congress wisely refused to do, a company of speculators are striving by indirection and chicanery to accomplish. They have purchased a portion of the island, and soon they will, doubtless, be before the country demanding, as American citizens, protection for their property; and when the job is finally "put up," they will urge its purchase by Congress, and its annexation to this country.

Of what possible benefit the Sandwich Islands can be to the nation, it is impossible to divine. These islands are important to our commercial interests; but could they be more so if they belonged to this country? Situated nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, they would, in case of a foreign war, be a source of weakness instead of strength. To defend them would involve immense cost,—much more than the whole of them are or ever could be worth. Life and property are now as safe there as in any quarter of the globe; and, even should the present Government be dissolved and the islands fall into the possession of some other power, they would, as now, remain open to the vessels and the commerce of all nations. On the score of justice it might be asked, What right has the King of the Sandwich Islands, or his Government, to negotiate a sale of them to the United States? This could only be done by the commission of a stupendous fraud, which would be sure to entail disgrace upon our national character. The scheme has its origin in the brains of some coterie of reckless speculators, or some broken down political hacks who are anxious to make places for themselves where they can rob the Treasury of their country. We prefer that they should rob it nearer home. Alaska and San Domingo and the Sandwich Islands are too far distant to be conveniently watched.

As to Northern Mexico, we certainly have enough of that unruly population for present, and, in fact, for all practical, purposes. If the story told by the Texan Claims Commission be only half true,—and that, we judge, is making a liberal allowance,—we should as soon think of annexing a penal settlement or a colony of rattlesnakes. Let Gen. Rosecrans and his associates build their railway to old Mexico if they like, but we beg to be spared the necessity and the trouble of governing the people with whom they have to deal. As to Canada, he must be totally ignorant of public opinion in the Dominion who supposes that any terms of annexation to this country would at present receive the concurrence of any considerable fraction of the people. The determination to become a great, and ultimately independent, nation is fixed and unchangeable in the minds of nearly all classes. The scheme of Canadian annexation is merely thrown in as a make-weight for the others, in order, if possible, to conciliate the Northern States. It cannot win. The annexation-jobbers will find the country as united and as determined against all their schemes of plunder as it was in the case of San Domingo.

JUSTICE FIELD'S OPINION IN THE NEW ORLEANS CASE.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE have already been informed of the import of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the New Orleans Slaughter-House Case, which had a national importance in giving a construction of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This opinion was, briefly, that the Fourteenth Amendment applied almost exclusively to the negro race; that it was intended to give them the full rights and privileges of citizens of the United States which had formerly been denied them; that it did not purpose taking away from the State Governments any of their authority for regulating their own institutions, and that even a monopoly as odious as that granted by the State Legislature of Louisiana could not be regarded as such an infringement of the rights and privileges of the citizen as the United States Courts could take cognizance of. It is to be remarked, however, that this was the opinion of the Court only by a majority of one. A minority opinion was submitted by Chief Justice Chase, and Justices Field, Swayne, and Bradley, which took an entirely different view of the case, and of the general scope of the Fourteenth Amendment. This minority opinion, by reason of both the number and ability of the dissenting Justices, is worthy of consideration.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the minority opinion, which holds that the sanitary necessities of New Orleans were not of a nature that warranted the granting of exclusive privileges for slaughtering to one company for a number of years. They might have been, and probably were, such as to call for strict police regulations; but these could have been applied and enforced without creating a gigantic monopoly. It is held, then, that this monopoly could not be granted, *ex cathedra*, without infringing upon rights to which every United States citizen is entitled under the Constitution. The point is made that, if exclusive privileges may be granted to a company of seventeen persons, they may also be granted to one person, and, if for twenty-five years, then for a century, or forever. This much applies particularly to the New Orleans slaughter-house case, but the minority opinion then proceeds to give an entirely different construction to the Fourteenth Amendment. The amendment, it is held, expressly provides for the protection of the United States citizens in their civil rights. These rights, under the Constitution, are "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property," etc. It is held that the Fourteenth Amendment defines a citizen of a State to be a citizen of the United States residing in that State, and, therefore, his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States may not be constrained, and cannot be altered, by his State citizenship. The broad conclusion from this minority construction of the Fourteenth Amendment is, that the General Government now protects the citizen of the United States, wherever he may reside, from the abuses and constraints of a monopoly, no matter where or how it may be created. In other words, according to this opinion, a citizen can appeal to the National Government at any time for protection against local authority which seeks to circumscribe his privileges as a United States citizen by any partial legislation.

In general terms, the differences between the majority and minority opinions of the Supreme Court in this instance is precisely the difference between the idea of a centralized and a federal government. The majority opinion, which is likely to hold a long time, is, that the Fourteenth Amendment did not interfere with any of the power of the States to regulate their own domestic affairs, to vote away their own grants, to police their own territory, and otherwise assert their authority over their own citizens within their own province. It decides that the citizen of the United States is distinct from a citizen of a State, while the minority opinion holds that virtually there is no citizenship of a State, but simply a residence therein. If the opinion of the minority could prevail with the single effect of prohibiting special legislation and crushing out monopolies in all the States, without otherwise interfering with their separate and distinct powers, it would certainly be a blessing. But it is not to be denied that the ulterior consequences of this opinion would be to destroy State existence with State citizenship, and to absorb all government and authority into one centralized head,—a result for which the people of the United States are not yet prepared, if they ever shall be.

THE FATE OF CAPT. HALL.

It is worthy of note that Dr. I. I. Hayes, himself an Arctic explorer, should have surmised mutiny, murder, or treachery of some kind as soon as he learned of the return of several of Capt. Hall's associates, and the announcement of Capt. Hall's death. The later statements made by those who have reached New York confirm Dr. Hayes' suspicion to some extent, and leave the impression that the whole story has not yet been told. The instincts of Dr. Hayes as an explorer, and the experience he has had in Arctic expeditions, must have given him some mysterious sort of intelligence, not readily defined, by which he arrived at conclusions not warranted by the first statement of the survivors, but partially confirmed by the later accounts. There is now little doubt that the party which was rescued by the Tigris was deliberately abandoned by the Polaris, Capt. Hall's vessel, at the instance of Buddington, the man in command. From the description of the situation, it is hardly possible that the rescued party could have been cut off so suddenly from the ship without ever again getting sight of her, if there had been any disposition on the part of her commander to find the men who had been left on the ice. Nor can it be regarded as purely fortuitous that the deserted party should have been so well supplied with provisions. The presumption that Tyson and his companions were deserted is strengthened also by the vague accounts of dissensions and troubles among the crew that are now reported. There is little doubt that every one of the survivors could give a more intelligent and satisfactory account of these troubles than any that has yet been presented, and it is more than likely that such an account will be forthcoming sooner or later. Hans Christian and Esquimaux Joe have already told more than they at first intended to tell. According to the story of the latter, Capt. Hall evidently died believing that he had been poisoned; and he was not the sort of man who would naturally labor under a delusion. It seems that others shared this conviction, for, after Hall's death, there was unusual circumspection about eating and drinking, and there were whispered queries as to the taste and condition of the food and drink that were passed around. Tyson says that "the Germans" ruled the ship after Capt. Hall's death, and that the vessel was managed without system or discipline. Whoever "the Germans" were, these statements indicate that there was mutiny on board, probably conspiracy, and perhaps murder.

This information is mournful at once from a scientific and a moral point of view. If Capt. Hall had not been brought to his death by treachery or abuse, it is every way probable that his expedition would have had more important results than any of its predecessors. It seems that he had already passed beyond what Kane had taken to be the Open Polar Sea; that he had penetrated more than 200 miles nearer the object of his search than any other explorer, and that he had reached a latitude where the weather had become milder and more endurable. It is impossible to conceive that a man of Hall's ambition, pluck, and endurance would have consented to turn back at this point. The ship was in reasonably good condition, the supplies were plenty, and the prospect of discovering an unfrozen ocean had never before been so promising.

The conduct which is attributed to Buddington, and those of the expedition who remained in the Polaris, surpasses in infamy anything of recent occurrence, if these men were really guilty of deserting their fellows to what they must have believed to be certain death. Here was a small party of men engaged in a noble pursuit, and isolated from the rest of mankind by barriers of icebergs. Their hopes and dangers were common. There was everything in reason and nature to bind them close together in a unity of thought and a love for one another. If any situation can be imagined which would be likely to bring out the better sentiments of human nature, it would seem to be just such a one as this was. That men could deliberately organize a conspiracy among the icebergs, with death and desolation staring them all alike in the face, and that one man with a sound plank under him could desert another on the ice, presents a worse picture of human depravity than Charles Reade thought of drawing in his "Foul Play." It is to be hoped that there will be a more satisfactory explanation of the affair than has yet been given.

A proposition is pending in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which is now in session, to omit the provision exempting church property from taxation. In 1870, the church property in the United States exempt from taxation amounted to $354,483,581, of which Ohio contained about one-tenth. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has looked into the subject, states that the increase in wealth is in much larger ratio than the increase in the number of churches. "The increase in the number of churches was as follows: From 1850 to 1860, 42 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, 16 per cent. While the church property is more than doubling up in each decade, the number of churches is decreasing in the ratio of increase, and the number of church-members is dwindling down in ratio of increase still faster. For instance, the increase in church-membership from 1850 to 1860 was 30 per cent; 1860 to 1870, 11 per cent,—thus growing 'small by degrees and beautifully less,' both in the ratio of increase in number of churches and number of members also, yet looming up in money investments exempt from taxation!" There is a growing feeling in Ohio that this great wealth accumulated in the rich and aristocratic churches should be placed upon the same basis as the property of other wealthy corporations.

An English correspondent writes that Nast is now in London, and has had tempting offers, both pecuniary and otherwise, to remain there. He thinks of accepting some of them, for the reason that there is nothing in America to tempt him to return. This correspondent says: "He left the spoils of the campaign to publishers and politicians. Other men got great offices and rich gifts; Nast was never even thought of as an artist. He was not even decently paid for his work entitled to reward." If Mr. Nast had known as much of human nature as he does of caricature, he would have known that such is the usual experience of men who prostitute their talents for hire, and degrade their art by making it the vehicle of coarse and vulgar personal abuse. There is some hope that if Mr. Nast remains in England long enough, he may learn some of the amenities which obtain even in caricature.

It appears that the recent announcement of the sale of revolutionary and other war relics from the Watervliet Arsenal grew out of an error committed by a clerk in the Ordnance Office. The Ordnance Department has issued a circular explaining that it has no intention of disposing of them, and that their appearance in the catalogue is a clerical error.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The expulsion of a Chicago *Times* reporter from Trinity Church, in this city, last Sunday, is receiving some attention from the press, with a general verdict of "served the blackguard right." The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* says:

> The fact is notorious, and we see it weekly attested, that sermon and church service reporting is followed in the disgraceful line of ridicule, and of sensation for mercenary ends. Headlines, personal descriptions, and the way of putting texts and discourses, are, in the class of papers referred to, all studiously designed and too well calculated to bring religion—religious faith and worship of every form and character and the sacred Scriptures, into contempt. Such journalism is an outrage on the churches, and a curse to the community; and to maintain its legitimacy is to libel the respectable press. It is any enemy of public morals as well as a trespasser upon private right, and to uphold it or to encourage it is to aid in swelling the tide of general demoralization that is setting in all about and around us. We desire to be counted on the side of those who frown it down.

—This is almost as good for the *Times* as that little "blonde" affair of Lydia Thompson.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The Minnesota Senate met, Tuesday, as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of William Seeger, defaulting State Treasurer, and all the Republican party managers in the State are gathered at St. Paul to defeat the ends of justice "for the sake of the party." Of another feature of the case the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

> Messrs. Horace Austin, Horace Thompson, William R. Marshall, Charles Scheffer, S. P. Jennison, Frederick Driscoll, Walter Mann, J. A. Comerford, William G. [illegible], J. Taylor, A. H. Merrick, G. P. Hawkins, and M. Auerbach were summoned before the Grand Jury to tell what they knew about the State Treasury defalcation. The result was that the Grand Jury found two indictments against Emil Munch for embezzlement, and failed by one vote to indict Mr. Seeger. A warrant has been issued for Mr. Munch, and his arraignment in the District Court, this afternoon, is expected. If the law did not relieve persons from criminating themselves, Driscoll's evidence might have caused his indictment also.

—A joint council of the farmers of Hardin and Grundy Counties, Iowa, at Ackley, May 20, more than 100 persons being present, unanimously recommended the call of a State Convention, to nominate Governor, etc., and that full nominations be made, independently of the old party machines, for the election, Oct. 14. The joint council declares that—

> We, the producing classes, have been deceived by the men to whom we have delegated law-making powers the past few years, and can find nothing in them worthy of our support, and have lost confidence in the class of men who have generally composed a majority of Congress and State Legislatures, from the fact that the aspirations of the politicians generally are not to work for the interests of the producing classes, but for self-interest, for selfish ambition, and a place where their hands may easily close over bribes and blood-money; and we believe the time has come when the producing classes must demand the enactment of such laws as will secure to us at least equal rights with those legalized monopolies that are now tyrannizing over us.

—The DesMoines *Register* denounces the St. Louis spree of Congressmen held and entertained by the patronage of Tom Scott, and says:

> About next week, just after the constituents of these Congressmen shall have done reading the furious speeches against railroads franked to them from St. Louis, the Congressmen themselves, full of the good wine and boned turkey of the railway men, will be home to tell them, their suffering constituents, of the great things they, the Congressmen, did for them at this famous Convention. Then, and even before then, we suspect, many of the farmers will for themselves see where the farce of which we write comes in. Ring up the curtain, and let all the people see the play just as the Congressmen play it.

—There is some pretty free talk, and it evidently "means business," in Pennsylvania, pending the Republican State Convention. We quote, as samples:

> If the Republican party should choose for its standard-bearers men in any way connected with the corrupt cliques or rings that now control, defeat is certain.—*Venango Citizen.*
>
> Now is the time to overturn the corrupt dynasty that is clinging like a leech to the Republican party and sucking its very life-blood. If there is not virtue enough in our ranks to make a fight against these vampyres it will be pretty good evidence that our party is rotten to the core.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*
>
> The nominations of the approaching Convention, to have a binding effect upon the party, must consist of men who are above suspicion with any connection with this corrupt ring. We want no pot-house politicians, from Philadelphia or elsewhere, foisted upon the party at the instance of a set of unscrupulous scoundrels, who are dragging the party down to certain destruction.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Will the party-whip bring these men into line? The Pittsburgh *Gazette* thinks not.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Administration), owned by the State Treasury Ring, is paying particular attention to the disintegration of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, and remarks sententiously, "The disease is spreading." It says:

> The Reading *Eagle* follows the lead of the Pottsville *Standard*, and wants a new deal, all round, in the Democratic party. It is tired of Wallace, Randall, and the other leaders who have hitherto marshaled the Democratic host, and wants to recognize with a new set. . . . Very well, thou bird of freedom, go on and get them. If our consent is considered necessary, it is already given. We rather like Wallace, and Clymer, and Davis, and that class of fellows; but bring on your new men and let the world see what stuff they are made of.

—The war between private corporations and that great public corporation, the Government, representing the people, goes bravely on. By it is to be decided whether the created is better than the creator. In the long run, the creator will have the best of it.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—Even powerful railroad corporations quail before public opinion as expressed by the press. During the past few months, the papers of our country have given voice to the feeling that the railroad interest should not be allowed to control this nation. That it was time that courts and legislatures should come out from under the cloud of locomotive smoke that has for so long overshadowed them and obscured their vision, and decide that the people have rights which even railroad corporations are bound to respect. At first our railroad kings sneered and scoffed at the expressions, but they are now beginning to understand that when our American public is once fully aroused, it can neither be bullied nor bought.—*Waupun (Wis.) Times.*

—Farmers have a vague consciousness in a general way that they have been systematically plundered and robbed at every turn by their lawmakers, and through the influence of the money-power; and they are ready to take hold of any scheme which promises to have the effect of combining them into unity of effort for the accomplishment of a common end.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—The next political forward step will and must necessarily be to emancipate men from the tyranny of monopolies, the slavery of rings. The hosts are rallying. The farmers of the West are in convention, protesting against railroad monopolies, and trades-unions are organizing systems to secure for the workingman his full share of the profits of trade. Free trade is the word that best defines this truly radical movement of the day.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Powerful monopolies now run the nation. Rivals as they frequently are in private transactions, when it comes to the question of managing States and governing the nation they quickly unite, forming an immense combination, and thus become irresistible wherever money can command power.—*Waukesha (Wis.) Plaindealer.*

—The Republican party is as ready to fight monopolies to-day as it was fifteen years ago. It has the fighting material in its ranks. It knows how to take hold when the time comes.—*Madison (Wis.) State Journal.*

—The storm of popular feeling against the salary grab does not die away. It was not one sharp peal and then a dispersion of the cloud and a serene sky; but it is a prolonged murmur and rumble of thunder which is full of ominous portent to the men concerned. The echoes of popular indignation have not passed away and will not for some time to come. The tempest covers the face of the political—perhaps we should more correctly say the Congressional—heavens, and keeps surging with renewed force.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—Does anybody suppose that Philetus Sawyer, J. M. Rusk, or G. W. Hazelton would have sent back the $5,000 if the press and people had made no fuss about the bare-faced salary grab? Not a bit of it. They would have it standing to their credit in some bank but for the righteous indignation of an outraged people, and, while we are now laughing at their frantic efforts to show clean hands in the dirty business, we are disgusted at their willingness to take the money had there been no fuss about it. We are more convinced than ever that every man who soiled his hands in any manner with that most disgraceful piece of filching from the people's purse, whether by voting for it and taking it, by voting against it and then taking it and keeping it, or by taking it and then sending it back or giving it away, should be marked and ever after be spotted when his head appears as a candidate for any office of trust or emolument. We say this well knowing that if the idea is carried out, a host of former Republican idols will perish. We have become so used to the tumbling of our idols that we are anxious to see the last one, if in the slightest degree tainted with salary grab infamy, or Credit Mobilier swindling, or any kind of corruption, go to the wall.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—On one thing the people are resolutely determined. They will permit no man to hold that salary-grab and be re-elected to office. If Mr. Hamlin will cling to that ill-gotten gain, let him do so; but don't let him, by silence, attempt to deceive the people into the idea that he has restored the money to the Treasury while he holds it in his pockets.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

—This pleasing though slightly personal allusion to Congressman Havens, of Missouri, is published in the newspapers of that State:

> Havens was a Congressman,
> Havens was a thief;
> Havens took his back pay,
> And Havens came to grief.
> The people called to Havens,
> He wouldn't pay it back;
> The people said to Havens,
> It isn't check you lack.

—Many ingenious devices are used by saloon-keepers to hint in the most delicate way possible that their business is conducted on a strictly cash basis. The latest used by a saloon-keeper in Washington reads: "Public trust is dead; back pay killed him."

South Haven Peach Orchards.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, May 20.

Treasurer S. L. Fuller, of the State Pomological Society, showed the reporter of the *Eagle* a letter from Mr. A. S. Dyckman, of South Haven, President of the Society, this morning, 20th, in which that gentleman states, with underscoring, that there is now good promise for a full crop of peaches there. Mr. Dyckman has been confident all the spring that there would be some peaches in that portion of the "fruit belt," and every letter has been more and more hopeful. He now thinks there are fruit buds enough left alive to load the trees if they all mature, and thinks because they have withstood the terrible cold of last winter, they are healthy enough to mature, without doubt. It is pleasant to hope so, though the news seems all too good to be true.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The State Microscopical Society will hold a meeting this evening at the office of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 792 Wabash avenue, beginning at 8 o'clock.

The Cincinnati market report says that "buyers and sellers of whisky are apart." Here in Chicago such an event transpires every night after 11 o'clock, much to the disgust of the parties interested.

Thomas Kerby, a porter in the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., was yesterday held for trial in the Criminal Court, by Justice Banyon, in $500 bail, for stealing three rolls of carpet from the firm.

Dick Lathrop and Mrs. Lottie S. Palmer were re-arrested, at the instance of the irate wife of the former, on Wednesday night, on the charge of bigamy, and were taken before Justice Scully yesterday morning. To enable the complainant to procure witnesses, the case was continued until the 31st inst., in bail of $800 each.

William Woods, Joseph Woods, and Mike Connell, the young burglars arrested by Detectives Miller and Flynn, were finally examined before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and held under bail of $1,200 each. Tom Boyle, Tom Clark, and Ed Laflin, of the same gang, were held in bonds of $300 each, as witnesses.

The audience-room of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church is making progress that will insure its completion in June, when it will be dedicated. The cost of the entire church will be $70,000. The work is under the supervision of a Building Committee, of which Mr. Ira Brown is Chairman.

Mr. P. H. Tansey will lecture on Sunday evening, June 1, in the hall adjoining St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, on "The Priest, the Philanthropist, and the Patriot," the proceeds to be devoted toward erecting a monument to the memory of the late Father Conway, of Headford, Ireland, who was one of the best of priests and an unselfish defender of the people.

Fred Long, one of the parties implicated in the affray at Thornton, last Saturday night, was before Justice Banyon yesterday morning on the charge of making an assault with intent to kill. The examination was continued until the 31st inst. The condition of Mead, the injured man, is much improved, and it is now believed that he will recover.

Mr. E. G. Asay, counsel for Chapin & Gore, called on the City Attorney yesterday, and told him that he intended filing a bill asking that the Chief of Police be enjoined from arresting and the city from prosecuting that firm for selling liquor after 11 o'clock at night. Gen. Stiles informed him that he would be ready to argue the questions involved some time next week.

The Board of Public Works yesterday let the contract for roofing the Twelfth Street engine-house to M. W. Powell, at $7.50 a square, and for putting a concrete roof on the Chicago avenue house to Perkins & Stephenson for $2.80. The contract for paving the intersections of Clark street and Lake, Randolph, Washington, Monroe, Adams, and Quincy, was let for $3,832.

The Council Committee on Railroads visited the South Side Rolling Mills yesterday, for the purpose of looking at the objectionable railroad tracks. They have examined them many times before, and submitted numberless reports, but whatever they recommended was unsatisfactory to some one; hence they will commence over again, like the Committee on Court-House Plans. It is to be hoped they will make more rapid progress than the latter Committee.

Since THE TRIBUNE rapped the *Journal* over the knuckles for a display of hypocrisy, ignorance, and brutality, that charming publication has been in the sulks. It cuts off its nose to spite its face by refusing to copy, as usual, its local from THE TRIBUNE, as exemplified by its omitting to notice the whirlwind of Wednesday evening, the details of which were found in no other paper. Now let the *Times* go back on a friend once or twice more, and the *Journal* will either have to get a city editor or suspend publication.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Mrs. Hester Malcolm, three story brick, 44x82 feet, Erie street; Ransom Richards, two-story and basement brick, 22x42 feet, No. 1423 Indiana avenue; James Drake, two-story and basement brick, 24x40 feet, West Adams street; A. M. Pearce, two-story and basement stone front, 25x56 feet, No. 245 Ohio street; Levi B. Doud, two-story and basement brick, 26x48 feet, South Park avenue; C. A. Daniels, two-story and basement brick, 24x56 feet, Chicago avenue.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, when the minutes of a previous meeting, relative to the charge against Dennis Sweeney, were read. Mr. Sheridan moved to so amend them as to show that he was found not guilty, against which Williams protested. Mr. Sheridan intimated that Williams was influenced in his course by personal ill-will against the accused, and the Marshal indignantly denied that any such motives actuated him, and various old grievances were discussed, after which the minutes were left as they were. The Board then went to the foot of Adams street to make a trial of the steamer Harris.

This being the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, it will be celebrated in the evening by a banquet at the Sherman House, when all the loyal subjects of Her Majesty will attend to do her honor. The usual toasts will be responded to, among the speakers being Robert Harvey, Gen. McArthur, James Warrack, English Vice-Consul; Judge Wallace, Col. Baker, of the British army; J. C. W. Bailey, Mayor Medill, James W. Sheahan, Dr. John D. M. Carr, and others. The Reception Committee is made up of Dr. J. B. Walker, James John, W. W. Street, Robert Clark, R. Barnard, C. Hopkinson, Thomas Wright, and E. Saunders. A pleasant time is anticipated, and will doubtless be realized.

The Council Committee on Gas Lamps met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and considered the time-tables for lighting and extinguishing the lamps. Mr. Colbert was present, and explained the merits of the table submitted by him, as was Mr. Watkins, of the People's Gas Company, who desired that a practicable table should be adopted. The session lasted over an hour, but nothing beyond one or two facts was developed. It was stated that there were about 7,000 gas lamps in use, and that it cost $50 a year to supply each one with gas. The men who light them were paid one and a half cents every night for every one lighted and put out. Mr. Colbert's table is based upon the time when sunlight is available. Mr. Watkins seemed to favor the New York plan—light at dark and extinguish at daylight. This he contended was the result of the wisdom of the world. The Committee came to no conclusion, preferring to leave the question open until they received more light.

The sky clouded heavily over toward sundown last evening. The western horizon was glowing with evidences of a coming storm, and night appeared to fall early and suddenly, so that lamps were lighted and preparations made for going in-doors. Suddenly the bank of portentous clouds which covered the west lifted, and displayed a line of dazzling golden light. As the mass of vapor drifted over the city the splendor shone more gorgeously, until the whole heavens was wrapped in a blaze of dazzling golden light. A shower, apparently, intercepted the last rays of the setting sun, and tinged the straggling, fleecy edges of the cloud-banks with rich prismatic hues. The gas-lights sank into insignificance before the glory of this most beautiful sunset. The dazzling light gradually gave way to deeper tints as the sun descended, and the changing forms of clouds were enriched with all beauties of shading from the darkest crimson to bright gold. Later still the clouds were flushed with crimson, and as the last tint faded in the West, the storm broke over the city, and the blue tongues of jagged lightning took up the painting where the sun had left it.

The benefit tendered to Mr. Charles H. Wilson by the dramatic profession in this city, including Edwin Adams and Laura Keene, took place yesterday afternoon at Hooley's Theatre, and was in every respect a gratifying success. The bill was most excellent, and, together with the worthy object of the performance, filled the house from top to bottom. The acting, done as it was by actors eminent in their profession, was a rare combination of excellences. Mr. Wilson made a happy speech in retiring from the boards on which he had made many friends, besides winning a host of admirers among the general public. He first appeared in this city over a quarter of a century ago, under the management of the Hon. John B. Rice, and retires after a life of good work to the enjoyment of a peaceful old age. He has been for some time afflicted with rheumatism, which unfits him for stage business. The benefit is creditable to the dramatic profession, which is in the habit of remembering its worn-out members during their lives, instead of being satisfied with post mortem resolutions of regret like the Press Club.

ART MATTERS.

Public Reception at the Art Institute.

The London "Graphic" Memorial Picture.

Mr. Gollman's Portraits of Mrs. Coolbaugh and Daughters.

ART RECEPTION.

The public reception at the Art Institute, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, occurred last evening, and, though every indication of a terrific storm was given in the blazing lightning, heavy clouds, and occasional peals of thunder, there was a very good gathering of art-lovers, including ladies and gentlemen moving in the most fashionable circles. The heat in the art gallery can be described only by the word intolerable, and had a painfully irritating effect upon the visitors. The management had done the best they could, except open the ventilators, in providing music, lemonade, and ice-cream. Certainly never did those temperate refreshments find themselves more welcome than they did last evening.

The exhibition contains about 130 paintings, of which thirty-four, and the cream of them, are from the Crosby collection. These have all, or nearly all, been noticed at various times, with the exception of a canvas by A. Schonn, entitled "After the Carnival," the richest and most meritorious painting on the catalogue. It represents a scene in a large supper-hall, the figures clad in carnival costume, with indications of a night's carousal in the shattered vases, haggard faces, and wild actions of the group by the window. One of the women has just drawn aside a curtain to admit the gray light of daybreak, and the uncertain light falls with weird effect upon the face of a drunken cavalier, who stares stupidly at it, while a beautiful woman, seated on his lap, caresses his face. In the background another man, whose face betokens an approach to sobriety, motions the damsel to drop the curtain and exclude the unwelcome daylight. Another cavalier flourishes his glass with drunken hilarity, while the forms and faces of other groups can be indistinctly seen beyond the table. The grouping is spirited, and the picture full of life and thought. The flood of light from the window is cold and ghastly, and fills out the picture with a finish painfully suggestive of the "next morning of a night of wantonness."

There is a charming little genre sketch by Harvey, entitled "Vanity," a pretty woman kissing her reflection in the mirror, and a companion, by the same artist, "Bookworm." There are two quiet marine pieces by Norton, "Asking Bearings" and "Wing and Wing," in which the artist has shown a thorough capacity for handling the water. The undulations of the sea in the former constitute its chief charm.

One of the most pleasing conceits is a trifle in water-colors, by Brooks. It represents the drinking-fountain of Grace Church, over which is bending a ragged, dirty rag-picker, who is quenching his thirst. From the point of view can be observed the words, "One that thirsteth," the first two words of the full quotation being invisible. There is a quaintness about the thing that is delightful.

Philipps has some good portraits; one of Rubinstein especially strong and fascinating.

As a whole, however, the exhibition cannot be regarded as more than the first effort of the citizens at reviving their love for art. As such, it deserves notice, and the incorporators of the Institute all the encouragement possible.

THE MEMORIAL PICTURE.

At the time of the great conflagration which consumed this city, there was a cry for aid to all quarters of the world. Contributions poured in so abundantly that the authorities soon announced that they needed no more money. On receiving this intelligence, the proprietor, staff, and artists of the London *Graphic*, who had raised a large sum for the Chicago Relief Fund, decided, as pecuniary aid was no longer needed, to present their offering in the shape of a memorial picture, allegorically representative at once of the Great Fire, and the great charity which it called forth on both sides of the Atlantic. The execution of the design was entrusted to Mr. Armitage, R. A., and the picture, which is now complete, will soon be formally presented to the city.

Yesterday Mayor Medill received a package, which was accompanied by the following letter:

OFFICE OF "THE GRAPHIC," LONDON, April 5, 1873.—*My Dear Sir:* The presentation picture to the City of Chicago is now completed, and on view in London for a few weeks before being sent to you. I sincerely hope that it will be admired by your citizens. They say you must not look a gift horse in the mouth. I trust this may prove an exception to the rule; but whether that is the case or not, you will, I am sure, receive it in the same kindly spirit that it is sent. We shall be glad to hear from you as to the best mode of sending it. The frame is so made as to take to pieces, and the picture will roll up. Mr. Armitage has improved on the first idea very much, as you will perceive. We have had numerous applications by different persons to exhibit the picture in New York and other cities, but we have refused all such invitations at once, as we consider it your property, and do not wish it to be made public until in your hands. When once in your possession, it will be for you to give your consent or not, as you may think most proper. I inclose extracts from the London *Times* and *Morning Post* relating to the picture, and I will also send you a photograph of it shortly. I am, my dear sir, yours truthfully,
WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Manager of the *Graphic*.

The package contained a photograph of a crayon copy of the picture, which, though perhaps a little faulty in the drawing of the recumbent figure of Chicago, gives an excellent idea of the beauties of the original. It corresponds with the following notices from two London papers which we reprint, both as giving an idea of the design, and as valuable opinions as to the value of the painting æsthetically considered:

From the Times, May 3, 1873.

Mr. Armitage's really monumental work of the year is to be seen at 48 Pall-Mall, in the great picture, 15 feet by 9 feet, painted by commission from the subscribers to the *Graphic* fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of Chicago, and about to be hung in the Public Hall of the renovated city. This is an excellent example of true monumental art in its right application, and no member of our Academy is more fitted to grapple with such work than Mr. Armitage, who more than a quarter of a century ago was chosen by Delaroche from among his pupils to work under his direction on his great wall picture of the mighty masters of all time in the Hemi-cycle of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

From the Morning Post, April 29, 1873.

It is a matter of history that the City of Chicago was destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1871. An appeal to the benevolence of the civilized world was responded to with such promptitude and generosity that within a few months of the calamity the authorities of Chicago announced that they needed no more money, the requirements of the sufferers having been fully supplied. Among the most zealous promoters of the relief fund had been the gentlemen connected, whether as proprietors or as literary and artistic contributors, with our picturesque contemporary *The Graphic*, who, finding that pecuniary aid was no longer wanted, determined to present their offering "in the shape of a memorial picture allegorically representative at once of the great fire and of the great charity which it called forth on both sides of the Atlantic." The carrying out of the design was entrusted to Mr. Armitage, R. A., who has produced a work of eminent merit, combining grace and originality of conception with truthfulness and brilliancy of execution. The composition is simple but effective. On the right of the spectator is Chicago canopied with lurid flames and eddying clouds of smoke; on the left is a pine forest backed with mountains rugged and massive—a landscape aptly emblematic of the scenery of the Western States. Midway in the foreground is a group of three allegorical female figures, flanked on one side by the American eagle, on the other by the British lion, looking far more august than in Trafalgar Square. The stricken city is symbolized by the partially nude form of a beautiful girl, who, sorely wounded, lies upon the ground in a half recumbent posture, the upper part of the body reclining against the knee of a sedent figure typical of America. Over the sufferer, tenderly stanching her wounds, bends Britannia, wearing a superb robe of crimson and gold, and around her brows a garland of oak leaves. The figure of "Chicago," though not, perhaps, so soft and lustrous in the "fleshing" as it might be, is lovely in expression and magnificent in drawing. The objection that the stature is above ordinary height may, perhaps, be met with the rejoinder that the law of human stature does not necessarily apply to allegorical personages. Great skill is shown in the arrangement of the white drapery thrown over the lower limbs in thin and graceful folds, suggesting the exquisite symmetry of the form beneath. Columbia, it must be confessed, is a woman of the strong-minded type, who, though she wreathes her arm good-naturedly enough around the shoulder of her Britannic sister, looks as though she meant to have every cent of the Alabama claims. More elegant in pose, and far gentler and more womanly in character, is Britannia, alike rich in beauty and benignity; but the shadow upon the upper part of the face wants delicacy. It is dense and so sharply cut as to look less like a shadow than a veil. It would also have been an improvement to this painting to have thrown the city into more remote perspective. Rich and varied as are the colors in this picture, which is of large size, measuring 15 feet by 9, the tone is exceedingly harmonious, and the general execution both spirited and accurate. It is a fine work, and will doubtless have a grand effect when displayed in the new City Hall of Chicago, whither it is to be forwarded in a few weeks. Meanwhile it may be seen at the Scottish Gallery, Pall Mall.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.

Mr. Julius Gollmann, the artist, has lately finished portraits of the wife and two daughters of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, which rank in the first class in this line of art. Mrs. Coolbaugh is represented life-size, in full dress, in the act of receiving guests in the drawing-room. It is a picture of a high-bred, queenly woman, in whose handsome countenance intelligence, sincerity, and amiability are blended, and whose dignified yet cordial bearing is not marred by any platitude of affectation or self-consciousness. This canvas is not only remarkable for what makes it chiefly valuable—the expressiveness of individual character, which shows, of course, the artist's skillful handling and truth of treatment—but for the marvelously accurate rendering of the drapery, and all the accessories of the mantel-piece, statuary, and so forth, that are delineated.

The picture of the elder daughter, Miss Jennie, is also a triumph. It is the face of a maiden in the early freshness of life, with truthfulness and innocence beaming in her expression, and the soul looking out of her large, lustrous eyes. The likeness is absolutely perfect. And here again the drapery, which is beautiful, and some of it of a gossamer texture, is exquisitely done. The portrait of little Addie is a faithful transcript of the sweetness and artlessness of this fair young child.

Simply as works of art these paintings would command the admiration of competent judges for the rare quality of the work; but when we come to the supreme feature of accurate and individual portraiture, too much credit cannot be given the artist for his success. It is a success, however, which comes from highly trained talent and an enthusiastic devotion to art.

ADVERTISING FOR THE JUBILEE.

A Word With the Merchants—How to Reach the Country.

Has the fact struck our merchants that many thousand people in all parts of the country are preparing to visit Chicago, taking advantage of the half rates of fare, not for several years past accorded to the public? These visitors are sure to come with demands for trade to be hurriedly answered. They will see New Chicago, hear Gilmore, visit the notable points in our city, but they will do shopping and make a harvest for those of our merchants who are shrewd enough to bring their names before them. The wise advertiser will not postpone his announcements until the vast crowd are here, and the newspapers so filled with jubilee news and jubilee advertising that the crowd cannot look through them. They are already studying the Chicago papers in a multitude of homes in this and adjoining States, and making memoranda for shopping during the jubilee days. They are cutting out and filing away advertisements for guidance in the short, quick work to be done in Chicago shops. Begin now, therefore, and make your name and place of business, and the attractions of your stock familiar household words in all parts of the Northwest reached by the Chicago press. If you are getting ready for brisk shopping, in choice goods, and don't mean to be outdone in prices and styles by your brother merchants, say so, and invite your share of the rush.

Sending out private circulars is the expensive mistake of a multitude of merchants. Take the average circulation of any leading daily newspaper in this city. Find how much it would cost to prepare an equal number of thousands of circulars. Then take into serious account that your circulars are all to be sent out by you in the mail, and half of them wasted,—not one in a thousand read. Compare this with the advantage of putting your circular in a newspaper advertisement, to be placed, free of cost for transmission, in the hands of from one to five readers of each copy.

Just at present many thousand such readers are scanning the Chicago papers, making up their lists, to settle at where and of whom they shall, without loss of time, do quick shopping in the crowded jubilee days. If this reasoning is correct, the time is near at hand to commence advertising for trade during the jubilee.

West Side.

The ladies of Chicago should not forget that one of the oldest firms in this city, one having a reputation second to none in the success of their dress and cloak-making departments in making perfect fitting garments of the latest styles, is still on the West Side, at No. 324 West Madison street, opposite Curtis. A. G. Downs & Co. have just opened an elegant assortment of embroidered linen and white lawn suits, which will be sold at popular prices. Ladies will find it to their interest to visit this house before purchasing elsewhere. Dolmans and talmas, suits and dresses cut and basted at short notice.

Strawberry Short-Cake and Fish.

That summer delicacy, strawberry short-cake, has made its appearance at Anderson's European Hotel and Restaurant, on Madison street, between LaSalle and Clark. There is also received daily, by express, fresh and salt water fish, and to-day no less than eighteen different species will be served for dinner, including the finest shad, fresh mackerel, brook trout, fresh herring, etc. The bill of fare always comprises the delicacies of the seasons, fresh, and served in a way to tickle the palate of an epicure.

Spring Outfits.

Winter has passed and gone, and it is now time for gentlemen to think of spring outfits. They should include in these either Warwick or Elmwood collars, and they will find these give them more satisfaction than any others, either linen or paper.

A Card.

Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co. invite Chicago creditors of the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco to confer with them with reference to a course of action. See advertisement.

To Be Continued.

The reduction in prices of furniture at Potter, King & Co.'s, Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Wabash avenue. Black walnut marble-top chamber suits for $60.

A Workman's City.

The last report of the Artisans and Laborers' Dwelling Company, of London, shows that the progress of the organization has been rapid and in some respects remarkable. In 1857 its share capital was only £502, and the deposits amounted to £818. Last year the capital had increased to no less than £52,078 and the deposits to £13,689, making a total of £65,767. The number of shares issued up to the end of last year was 7,237, held by 1,711 persons, embracing members of all ranks of society, and the depositors are 280 in number. The dividend on last year's working was 6 per cent, and a balance of £670 was carried forward. Last year, an estate of forty acres, situated in the Wandsworth Road, was bought for the purpose of forming "a workman's city," and the foundation-stone was laid in August last. The estate has since been called the "Shaftesbury Park estate," and it is proposed to erect upon it 1,200 houses, suited respectively for clerks, artisans, and laborers, in addition to a lecture-hall, co-operative store, school-rooms, baths, and wash-houses. A reservation of three acres is allotted for recreation and pleasure-grounds.

The Women of Vienna.

Vienna Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.

You can see crowds everywhere, and, perhaps, as splendid equipages, saddle-horses, and toilets in other places, but nowhere else you can see women so tall, stately and robust, mantled with that richness of color and gladness of expression which are the products of a fine physical organization. They are for the most part decided blondes, or decided brunettes,—Germans or Magyars,—but they all seem to be cast in the same large mold, and invested with the magnificence. In the vitality and affluence of their charms, and the scale of their ample stature, they seem to be the very women that pray, smile, or dance on the warm and glowing canvas of Rubens. This implies, and is meant to imply, that their beauty is not of the finest order. In that respect our own fair countrywomen are, I honestly believe, unrivaled, but, on the other hand, they are inferior in physique to these Austrian dames. They may speak purer German in Dresden and Hanover, and the German cultus may have no unpolluted shrine out of Berlin, but undoubtedly it is in Vienna that German womanhood attains the highest physical perfection.

The Temperance Question.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 22.—Petitions are being extensively circulated here, requesting the City Council to enact an ordinance requiring all saloons to close at 11 o'clock in the evening and to remain closed on Sunday. Petitions in opposition to these are also in circulation among the Germans.

—A pamphlet bearing this title: *Bunderverfassungsvernerfunksvolksversammlungschluss* has been published in German Switzerland. The title, done into English, means: "Resolution of the Assembly of the People Rejecting the Revision of the Federal Constitution."

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Mass Meeting of Eleventh Ward Germans Last Evening.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

A meeting of Eleventh Ward Germans was held at Orpheus Hall, corner of West Lake and Peoria street, yesterday evening, for the purpose of taking part in the "movement for municipal reform," now progressing among citizens of that nationality. It was called to order by Mr. Benno Seiss, and Messrs. Otto Mutschlechner and Theodore Wertheim were chosen President and Secretary respectively.

In stating the object of the meeting, the Chairman severely criticised the course of Mayor Medill, who, he said, had been elected by people of all nationalities and parties, in order that the laws might be administered impartially. He believed that the Mayor, instead of endeavoring to keep peace and order in the city, and bring the several nationalities into a harmonious union, had done everything in his power to foment discord between the Germans and the other peoples. The Chief of Police was also severely handled. He was characterized as an interloper, who did not even have the merit of citizenship in his favor, and who was striving to ride over men who had lived in Chicago all their lives, and who had made it what it is. Though the movement in which the Germans were engaged was purely a German one, it was not without significance to others. On the part of the Germans it was to be a struggle for personal freedom, and the privileges guaranteed by the National and State Constitutions. Liberal men of all nations had been invited to join, in order that the movement might not be set down as entirely German. Assistance was needed from the Irish, the Scandinavians, the liberal Americans, and from every man who had independence enough to put his foot down on Puritanism and other isms.

Addresses of a similar nature were delivered by Messrs. Bruhns and Sievers.

The resolutions adopted by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ward meetings were read and unanimously affirmed.

On motion, an Executive Committee for the Ward was appointed from the precincts, as follows: First, Henry Ackhoff; Second, William H. Briuhns; Third, John C. Meyers; Fourth, Clemens Periolat.

These persons were empowered to add to their number from their own precincts, and the meeting adjourned.

ACTION OF THE TURNERS.

At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde, held in the North Side Turner Hall, Wednesday evening, the anti-temperance movement took shape in the form of an organization, and the meeting adopted the following pronunciamento:

WHEREAS, That element of the nation which is inimical to the foreign-born citizens has got control, in Chicago, as well as all over the country, of the Legislative branches of Government, and through them infringes upon the personal liberty of individuals, prostitutes the basis of a Republican form of government, and attempts to force upon the free and independent citizen the strait-jacket of Puritanical views; and

WHEREAS, The Turngemeinde of Chicago is in duty bound to take up unanimously the side of reformatory, liberal, and democratic ideas in the political and social life; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with joy the union of all liberal-minded citizens of Chicago, and that we promise to assist with all our might in the battle against the attempts of the Puritans against personal rights and the freedom of trade.

Resolved, That it advise its members to forget all party differences of the past and to elect only such men as those whose past life is a guarantee of their coincidence with our views, and that they will honestly fulfill the promises given to us.

Resolved, That as the joint action of all liberal organizations and societies without distinction of party or nationality will give this movement sure victory, that the Turngemeinde invites all societies to delegate five members each for mutual consultation and united action.

Resolved, That it is advisable, to secure to the movement general confidence, to request societies to elect only such delegates as are honored in their walks of life, and whom nobody can reproach with studying any special interests.

Resolved, That the Turngemeinde absolutely denies the insinuation that in the coming election the German element intends to force itself to the front; far from it; we think we are able to promise the hearty support and warm appreciation of Germans to all those liberal-minded men, of all nationalities, who will fight with us against falsehood and hypocrisy.

Resolved, That the Turngemeinde offers its hall and building, free of charge, for mass-meetings, committee-meetings, and all purposes that will help the cause.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the German and English dailies, and Scandinavian and Bohemian weeklies.

The Turngemeinde then appointed the following delegates: Carl Lotz, William Vocke, Ph. Stein, Carl Meyer, Max Stern.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Letter from Judge Vandeveer.

FARMERS' CLUB-ROOM, KINGTOWN, }
Christian Co., Ill., May 14, 1873. }

To the Editor of the St. Louis Democrat:

Seeing nothing in your paper from these parts in relation to the monopolies of the country, our club passed a resolution to send you the answer of the Hon. Judge H. M. Vandeveer, of this State, to our club. He is a Judge and a candidate for re-election in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, State of Illinois.

In response to the question for his views, he says:

I find I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject matter about which you inquire as to my views to enable me to suggest anything not already published, and which has not been discussed in your club. The only thing I can do is to give my own views. I deem railroad corporations public carriers, and subject to the laws and Constitution of the State. The doctrine that the Legislature has, or can, dispose of the sovereignty of the people by contract with incorporated companies is about exploded. The sovereignty of the people is inalienable. Their right to require every individual, company or corporation to obey the law cannot be sold by the Legislature. To say the people of the State cannot, by law, prevent unjust discrimination by public carriers, is to say that the people are incapable of self-government.

It is said our road charges $21 per freight car from Stonington to Taylorville, a distance of eight miles, and the same road charges $20 per car from Taylorville to St. Louis, a distance of seventy miles. It is to be hoped this is not true; but if it is, and the Government has no power to redress such an outrage upon a portion of its citizens, then, indeed, the Government should be dissolved, and each individual remitted to his original and natural rights; and then such transgression would be speedily overtaken with intuitive justice. No one interest requires more protection by law than railroads, and that protection has been willingly and liberally granted by the people and by the Legislature, and none should more readily submit to the law than railroad companies. It was the boast of the common law that every person could find a sure and perfect remedy in the law for every injury or wrong. In my judgment the Legislature *has the power*, and it is *its duty* to provide by law against unjust discriminations and extortions of railroad companies.

But this point now is clear and generally conceded. The main question is how can it be done? In my judgment, the problem is easily solved. First, give a plain, clear, simple, and universal law declaring what shall be unjust discrimination; and, second, allow each individual injured to sue before a Justice of the Peace, or other Court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, in his own name and on his own motion, just as he now sues for killing his cattle, and my view for it, unjust discriminations would be *few* at the end of a year; instead of one suit in two years there would be 10,000 in one year. The great elephant may beat down and overcome the lion, but unless you protect the elephant from the repeated assaults of the millions of mosquitoes, they can worry the life out of him.

The power of railroad companies may paralyze, corrupt, and beat down a few Commissioners, as the elephant destroys the lion; but if the Legislature will provide the people with a plain, simple law, defining their rights and remedies, the people will enforce it without the aid of a guardian in the shape of Railroad Commissioners, and worry the railroads into a due respect for the law.

It is a great delusion to suppose that private individuals cannot contend with wealthy corporations.

My experience in court is that the poorest man or weakest woman in the country can successfully contend in court against the most powerful corporations. But to enable private persons to succeed, the law should be plain and simple, and their rights and remedies clearly defined. Where the law is made up of many sections, and complicated with machinery and provisions, you may well suspect it to have originated with the companies, even though the law may have been supported honestly by men not in the interest of the corporations. I have generally found that these companies will find some hole to creep from justice where the law is complicated with machinery. Railroad extortions are not the sole grievances which should attract the attention of your club.

Wanton and unjust taxation, extravagant legislation, and prodigal expenditure of public money, are crying evils, worthy the consideration of your club. The levying of taxes and heaping of burdens upon the products of labor seems to be the only remedy for all evils.

Accordingly the General Assembly in 1871 revised a Commission of three with a yearly salary of $3,500 each, to be paid out of the tax fund,

Amounting in the whole year to	$10,500.00
They were allowed a clerk at	1,500.00
And for office rent and stationery	800.00
Making annually	$12,800.00
And making for two year only	25,600.00

Loud calls have been made by the Governor and others upon the Legislature for additional allowances. Their calls have been as persistent and earnest as the calls of Hannibal upon Carthage for supplies for his small but victorious army, while marching upon the gates of Rome. Now behold and admire the daring struggles and long-continued and never-ceasing labors. Don't you think that these poorly-paid Commissioners, with untiring energy and unabated zeal for the public welfare, did actually and certainly in the short space of two years, and with no more of the taxes for pay than $25,600, bring one whole suit against the railroads, and did actually and certainly get beat right out of their boots, and what was worse, out of the case, and then retreated in good order.

I do not wish to be understood as casting any reflection upon any of the honorable gentlemen who happened unfortunately to be on that Commission. It is the folly of such attempts and the inefficiencies of such laws as take away the power of the people's attempting to put it in the hands of salaried officers, fed from the taxes wrung from labor, that I wish to expose. The ablest lawyer in the State constantly and every week performs all the labor required in the presentation of that suit for the sum of $200.

God implanted in the human heart a love of money and laws of dominion over property for a wise purpose, to urge us on to activity and the improvement of the world. But he at the same time decreed that each man should earn his own bread by the sweat of his face. The man who evades this decree, either by living upon taxes on labor, or other means, grows corrupt, and soon becomes a useless member of society.

You will soon realize the effects of such extravagance. The Government has found it necessary to enact the most stringent laws for collecting the taxes, and every officer connected with the levying and collection of the taxes is urged to and implored, with all the earnestness a dying general on the battle-field urges his soldiers to stand by their colors, to so act as to realize the last possible dollar which can be obtained. Your corn-pens and your kitchens are expected to be looked into with a more critical eye than when frugality reigned in high places.

In short, we cannot transmit to our children large sums of money without corrupting and spoiling them. How can we expect virtue, purity, and justice, if the corporations and all controllers of the diversified institutions of the State luxuriate upon the hard earnings of labor?

I repeat, give the people a plain, simple law defining their rights and remedies, and they need no guardians nor ask no salary. They can sue the railroad just as easy as they can sue each other, and in my experience, much easier. Why, then, give $12,800 a year to somebody to sue for them and then fail? It is, in my judement, a delusion. But the $25,600 is a reality.

It will be a proud day for the country when the people shall be aroused to a true sense of their actual condition and threatened liberties.

When Gen. Thornton, John T. Stuart, Judge Logan, Hiram Rountree, Baker, Hardin, Lincoln, and Douglas had a contro,ling influence in the State Government, the annual expenses of the State did not exceed $300,000. The last Legislature appropriated over $12,300,000. The present General Assembly could find nothing the State received for that large sum of money, except piles of brick and stone for the new State-House, worth at the most but a few hundred thousand dollars. This $12,000,000 was consumed like grass before a herd of sheep. No traces of it are left.

God, with unlimited power, could not have as effectually blotted out all traces of Sodom and Gomorrah, as are obliterated all traces of this $12,000,000. Not a turnpike, not a bridge, not a canal—no, not anything to show what the State realized for the money. This is not the worst feature in the case. Those who have voluptuously reveled in excesses on this money are to-day more hopeless than you and I whose labor furnished the money to indulge them in idleness and luxury. It is generally acknowledged that corporations, public institutions and rings have an undue influence upon the Legislature of the State, and nothing but a united and general movement of the people can overthrow the power of existing rings.

In further answer to your inquiries, I would say, I do not now, nor did I ever have, own, or contract, or have any interest in any railroad, railroad stock, or stock in any incorporated company whatever. Yours truly,
H. M. VANDEVEER.

OUR TREATY HISTORY.

Treaties Between the United States and Other Powers Since July 4, 1776.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1873.

A volume of 900 pages has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, containing the treaties and conventions concluded between the United States and other Powers since July 4, 1776, down to, and including, the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, with notes showing what treaties, or parts of treaties, have been abrogated, and the decisions thereon. From this volume it appears that the total number of treaties is 230, postal conventions excepted. There are nineteen extradition treaties, including those with Austria, Bavaria, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Prussia, and other German States, and Wurtemburg; and six naturalization treaties, namely: with Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Great Britain, North Germany, and Sweden and Norway. The treaties given in this volume are with seventy-two States or Powers. The first treaty was with France, being one of alliance, and ratified in 1778. The next was with the Netherlands, in October, 1782. Then followed the treaty with Great Britain (preliminary to peace), Nov. 30, 1782; and with Sweden (of commerce and navigation), April, 1783.

The number of treaties with Great Britain is thirty-three, with France eighteen, and with Mexico thirteen. Only five treaties have been made with Spain, one in 1795 of friendship, limits, and navigation; another in 1802 of indemnity; another in 1819, ceding East and West Florida; in February, 1834, of indemnity, and last, the treaty of Feb. 12, 1871, in relation to certain claims for wrongs in Cuba against American citizens. In the treaty with Algiers in 1795 Article 11 reads as follows: "No citizen of the United States of America shall be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even should he be his brother; neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to sell him against his will, but all such agreements must be made by consent of the parties. Should any American citizen be taken on board an enemy's ships, by the cruisers of this Regency, having a regular passport specifying that they are citizens of the United States, they shall be immediately set at liberty. On the contrary, they having no passport, they and their property shall be considered lawful prize, as the Regency know their friends by their passports."

Article 13 of the treaty with Tunis—1797—reads as follows: "If among the crews of merchant vessels of the United States there shall be found subjects of our enemies, they shall not be made slaves, on conditions that they do not exceed a third of the crew, and when they do exceed a third of the crew they shall be made slaves. The present article only concerns the sailors, and not the passengers, who shall not be in any manner molested."

The previous treaty with Tripoli, 1796, declares: "As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of Musselmen; and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Final Dissolution.

A London letter to the Boston *Post* says: "The last scene in the most splendid commercial drama which the world ever saw is about to take place at Westminister Palace. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Ayrton, finally winding up the affairs of the great East India Company, and transferring its properties as well as its unexampled powers to the British Crown. All those who go down to the sea in ships, the merchants of every clime and engaged in every department of the world's trade, must witness the extinction of this corporation with an interest not unconnected with a feeling of regret. For the East India Company, in its something more than a century of existence, showed above all to what heights of wealth and absolute authority it was possible for commercial spirit and enterprise to attain. No such a history could ever have been imagined by the most enthusiastic merchants of ancient or modern times, until it was displayed to the gaze of an astonished world. The Company became in time a sovereign more potent and magnificent than Cæsar or Alexander; it ruled an Empire embracing not only many millions of subjects, but treasures which are yet so far from being exhausted that India is still the most precious and valuable dependency of the British Crown. Commercial energy, and not conquest, lay at the foundation of this superstructure. It was the sturdy British spirit of barter and trade which acquired the first footholds on the banks of the Ganges and the Hooghly; conquest was to come after to supplement and complete the priceless acquisition. A few gentlemen met, the other day, in one of the narrow streets of London City, who represent the last remains of the Directors of the East India Company, to settle the final accounts and make the last preparations for turning over the effects to the Government. They are to receive 100 per cent bonus on their stock, and their meeting was so quiet and unnoticed a one that, but for a paragraph in the papers, nobody would have known how really momentous an event was occurring in the shadows of Pancras lane. One cannot help thinking what a hubbub would have been created twenty years ago if it had been announced that the East India Company—the very pride and glory of British commerce—was about to dissolve into thin air! But the dissolution, as it is, has been gradual, and now the end comes much as a foregone conclusion.

"The acquisition of territory, the reduction of native grandees, who could trace their lineage back two thousand years, to the condition of pensioned vassals, the subjection of the bejeweled Begums, the wars carried on against frightful odds and hordes of half savage Hindoos and Mussulmans in the remote interior; the building of Calcutta to what is to-day one of the noblest cities in the world, the appointment of Governors-General, compared with whose powers those of the Grand Turk and the Shah are democratic, the gorgeous luxury in which the other officials lived, the noble docks and vast warehouses they erected, the conversion, in short, of Indian villages into Oriental Londons, and of Indian inlets into harbors crowded with British ships, mark a career which it would be absurd to compare with the achievements of the greatest commercial companies of Phœnicia, Etruria, Venice, or Genoa. Their merchant ships fought and whipped French men-of-war; a man who got an appointment in their service was a predestined millionaire. They carried to England hundreds of cargoes of silks, teas, spices, cashmeres, diamonds, yearly; indeed, what would England be to-day, commercially, had the East India Company not existed? Their servants were almost all illustrious men. Few greater soldiers than Clive appear in English annals; few greater governors of men than W. Hastings, Wellesley, Dalhousie, and Mayo are to be found in the history of this country. The power and ostentation of the Governor-General of India was always immeasurably greater than that of the soverign who sent him thither. Now, however, the Company passes away, almost without a funeral oration; two prosaic M. P.'s are its undertakers. The whole of its authority and property centres in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and Hindoostan, for the future, will be wholly governed from Whitehall. The great drama is played to the end; and, on the 1st day of June, 1874, the East India Company will disappear from the sight and ken of man forever. Never was there a more insignificant ending to so magnificent a romance."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money close at 6@7, with the bulk of business at the higher rate.

Sterling was dull at 108¾ for 60 days, and 110 for sight.

Gold ruled active and higher, advancing from 117¼ to 118, closing at 117¾@117⅞. Loans from 3 to 6 for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $233,000; clearings, $67,000,000.

There were twenty bids for gold to-day, amounting to $6,275,000, at from 117.01 to 117.77. The amount to be sold is $1,500,000. One bid for $2,500,000 was made at 117.75.

Specie shipments to-day were $110,000. The Government sold $1,500,000 of gold at from 117.75 to 117.77.

Governments were firm, with a good demand, particularly for '67s.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks opened with a downward tendency, but a general advance took place after midday. Towards the close the market showed considerable strength, with Pacific Mail and Erie as the features. The former moved up and down frequently during the day, sales being at 45, 44¼, 45¼, 44⅝, and 46⅞. Erie advanced here from 63 to 64⅝, and in London from 48⅝ to 49¼. Outside of these two stocks the chief fluctuations were as follows: Panama, 111@112; Western Union, 85⅝, 85¼, 86; New York Central, 100⅞@100⅞; Lake Shore, 90⅞@91; Rock Island, 108⅛, 107⅞, 108⅛; St. Paul (common), 54⅝, 54⅛, 55⅛; Harlem, 129⅞@131; Ohios, 42⅛@41⅞ and 42⅜; C., C. & I. C., 30⅛, 30, 31⅛. The market closed firm, with Pacific Mail as the feature.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	119⅛
Coupons, '64	116⅛	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	115⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅛	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	28⅛
Tennessees, new	81⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85⅛	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	38⅛	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	79⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	100⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	42⅛
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	88⅛
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	108
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	90⅛
Harlem pfd	132	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	103⅛	Illinois Central	114
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	31⅛
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	85⅛	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	108⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	103⅛
N. J. Central	104⅛	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	56		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 66s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and weak, buyers offering lower prices. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LONDON, May 22—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅛ per cent below the Bank of England rates.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £444,000.

Consols for money, 93⅞; account, 93⅞; 5-20s, '65, 91⅞; do '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅞.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton firm and tending higher; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. Sales 14,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s@12s 3d; club do, 12s 6d; red Western spring, 11s 3d@12s 3d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

Mess pork, 66s. Beef, 87s 6d. Cheese, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. Cumberlands, 38s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 66 cars, or 1,350 head, making 2,790 since Monday, against 2,880 the same time last week. Most of the offerings arrived late, and the market ruled extremely dull at the decline noted yesterday, nearly ⅛c. Upwards of 40 car-loads were put back in feeding-pens. Exclusive of five cars of coarse Texans not sold, the offerings were native steers of medium to prime quality. Prices ranged at 10⅛@12⅛c. Sales include 13 cars Illinois steers, 6⅛@7⅛ cwt, at 11⅛@12⅛c; 6 cars do, 7⅛ cwt, at 11⅛@12c; 3 cars do, 7⅛ cwt, at 12⅛c; 3 cars coarse do, 8 cwt, at 12c; 4 cars do scant 7 cwt, at 11⅛c; 4 cars do, 6⅛ cwt, at 11@11⅛c; 3 cars do, 6⅛ cwt, at 11⅛c; 2 cars do, 7⅛ cwt, at 11⅛c; 9 cars, 8⅛ cwt, at 12c; 2 cars fat Tennessee cattle, 7⅛ cwt, at 12c; and 2 cars Indiana, 7 cwt, at 11@12c.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 11 cars, or 2,280 head, making 5,800 since Monday, against 8,880 the same time last week. Prices were barely sustained and the market ruled dull. Common to prime sheared sheep are selling at 5⅛@6⅛c, with a few extra at 6⅛c. Sales include 3 cars sheared Ohio, 85 lbs, at 6⅛@6⅛c; 1 car do, 92 lbs, at 6⅛c, and 1 car extra, 103 lbs, at 6⅛c. Spring lambs are in fair demand at 11@14c, with a few sales at 14⅛@15c. One car load Virginia lambs, 49 lbs, sold at 12⅛c.

SWINE—Fresh receipts, 41 cars, or 4,890 hogs, making 17,860 since Monday, against 17,800 the same time last week. The market is a little better for live. Three cars smooth Missouri hogs, 180 lbs, sold $5.56⅛ per 100 lbs, whereas 3 cars of like quality and weight sold yesterday at $5.25. Dressed hogs are in better demand, and closed firm at 6⅛@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 58 cars reported to arrive, 1,860; total for the week, 8,296. The market is slow and strong at yesterday's prices. All offerings were disposed of. Sales: 475 Illinois steers, av 1,089 to 1,516 lbs, at $5.80@6.62½; 36 Michigan steers, av 1,076 to 1,102 lbs, at $6.00; 66 Texas steers, av 1,154 lbs, at $5.65; 67 Indiana steers, av 1,277 to 1,307 lbs, at $5.80@5.87½; 80 Missouri steers, av 1,108 to 1,266 lbs, at $6.00; 117 Michigan stockers, av 744 to 950 lbs, at $4.50@5.12½; 17 Michigan oxen, av 1,253 lbs, at $5.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,800; total for the week, 8,800. The market ruled slow at yesterday's prices. The only sale reported was 236 Ohio clipped sheep, 89 lbs, at $5.85.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000; total for the week, 19,700. The market, late yesterday afternoon, took a sudden start and became active. About 3,500 were sold at $5.00@5.25. To-day there were but few offerings. Prices remain unchanged, with not sufficient sales to justify quotations.

The Elgin Cheese and Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., May 20.—The cheese market was unusually brisk yesterday, the demand being in excess of the supply. The offerings were somewhat limited, the last week's sales having taken nearly all of the early make. Those on the tables looked fine, but very new. The present stock is nearly all made from grass, are full cream, and are quickly picked up by first-class buyers, who were well represented on the Board. Many factories have but just commenced making cheese, which is not yet sufficiently cured to put on the market. When in full operation, over forty cheese factories are represented on this Board, making in the aggregate over 700 boxes of cheese per day.

One thousand three hundred and twenty boxes of cheese were yesterday taken at last week's prices, and 1,200 pounds of butter at a decline of 5c per pound.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The wet weather checked business, and trade was quiet in all departments. Cotton goods are steady but with a limited demand, at unchanged prices in first hands, but the jobbers' quotations are irregular. Colored cottons are fairly active and firm. Prints, except job lots, are quiet. Woolens remain inactive. Ribbons are selling freely at auction. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Ancona prints are selling at 9⅛c, and Manchester delaines at 13⅛c, as 'a drive,' by a leading jobbing house, and well-known domestic shawls have sold at auction 40 per cent below agents' prices.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—CATTLE—Very dull; declined ⅛@⅛c; very best on sale 6⅛@7c; that generally rated first quality, 5⅛@6⅛c; medium or good, fair quality, 5@5⅛c. Sales, 1,084. Receipts, 1,213.

HOGS—Fair demand, light supply, at 7⅛@8c. Receipts, 5,295.

SHEEP—Fairly active at a decline of ⅛@⅛c. Sales at 4@6⅛c for common to extra. Receipts, 3,875.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 22.—CATTLE—The market opened dull and depressed, with a decline of ⅛c at a range of 6⅛@8⅛c.

VEAL CALVES—Market depressed; range, 6⅛@7⅛c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull at last week's prices.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 22.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged at $2.25. Refined firmer, and more disposition to operate; 16c free on cars.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—COTTON—In fair demand and steady; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and lower; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.35; common to good extra, $6.90@7.36; good to choice, $7.40@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.65@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; receipts, 50,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30; No. 2 Chicago, $1.58; No. 2 Minnesota, $1.69; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65@1.65½; No. 1 Duluth, $1.72; white Western, $2.15. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; receipts, 41,000 bu; new mixed Western, 62@63c; high mixed and yellow Western, 64@65c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 41,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51c; white Western, 57@57½c; common old mixed, in store, 55c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 8⅛@9c; refined, 19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 46@46½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; new mess lower at $16.75; June, $16.37½; July, $16.90@17.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet and weak; short clear, 9⅛@9⅛c; long, 8⅞@9c. Lard steady; steam, 9 1-16@9⅛c; kettle, 9⅛@9⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer for best grades, dull for other; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $8.25@9.25. Wheat—Nothing doing for want of stock. Rye steady at 91c. Corn firm; mixed Western, 64c. Oats quiet and weak; white Western, 48@49c; mixed, 47c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 19⅛c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super Western, $5.00@6.00; extra do, $6.50@7.75. Wheat steady, with good demand; red Western, $1.75@1.95; amber, $1.95@2.00. Corn quiet and steady; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 49@50c. Rye dull, 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, good to choice, 26@28c.

WHISKY—Scarce; nominally at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.38⅛; No. 2, $1.32⅛. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 71c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; offered at $16.00, with no buyers. Bacon drooping. Shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛c, all packed. Hams steady; plain, 13@13⅛c; sugar-cured and fancy, 14@15c. Bulk meats easy; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 9c, all loose. Lard lower; choice leaf in tierces, 9@9⅛c; steam, 8⅛c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 88@89c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 22.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.64@1.65; white Canada, $2.05. Corn quiet at 57@58c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier. Wheat dull; car lots of Milwaukee sold at $1.47; boat-load sold at $1.45. Corn in fair demand; sales 40,000 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 25,000 bu sample at 45@46c. Oats dull; boat-load of No. 2 Western sold at 42c.

FREIGHTS—Closed at 10⅛@10⅛c for corn.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.96; No. 1, $1.87, amber, $1.71@1.72. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 48c. Oats in good demand at 41⅛@42c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $7.75@8.00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1.65. Corn quiet, at 47@49c. Rye quiet at 82@83c. Oats dull at 37@47c. Barley quiet.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak, and lower to sell, with some indications of a reaction at the close. Mess pork unsettled and entirely nominal; offered at $16.00. Lard dull and nominal; Western steam 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle held at 9c. Bulk meats dull, and nothing doing; held at 6⅛c, 8⅛c, and 9c; shoulders and sides. Bacon dull; jobbing sales shoulders at 7⅛c; sales clear rib seller June at 8⅞@9c; clear held at 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Buyers and sellers apart; 88c bid, 89c asked.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat weak for spot; firm for future; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.00; No. 2 do, $1.90; amber Michigan, $1.69⅛; spot, $1.70⅛ seller June; No. 1 red, $1.76; No. 2, $1.70⅛ seller June; No. 3, $1.60. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45⅛c; white, 52½c for No. 1. Oats quiet at 45c; No. 2, 40c seller June.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Very dull; No. 1 red held at $1.82; No. 2, $1.68. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Oats dull at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, dull and a shade lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.78@1.80; No. 3, $1.58@1.60. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 38@38⅛c, in elevator. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 34@34⅛c, on track; 34⅛@35c in elevator; 34⅛c, June. Barley nothing doing. Rye dealers apart; 70c bid for prime; held higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $17.00; Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon very dull, heavy, and lower to sell jobbing lots, packed; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c. Lard dull, at 7⅛@7⅛c for country; 9c for refined.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower; bulk sales at $4.60@4.75.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—COTTON—Firmer; good ordinary, 14⅛c; middling, 17@17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $5.00@10.00. Cornmeal lower at $2.75@2.80. Corn dull and drooping; 58c bid for round lots. Oats scarce and firm at 50@52c in store.

HAY—Firm at $18.00@26.00.

BRAN—Scarce at 15c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 7⅛c; sides, 7⅛@9⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 56c; yellow, 57c; white, 59c. Oats easier at 40@50c. Bran dull at 65@67c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active; sales, 8,800 bales; good ordinary, 15⅛c; low middlings, 18⅛@18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅛c; receipts, 972 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,382 bales; stock, 111,886 bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—PASSED UP—Propellers Ocean and Bristol; barks Summer Cloud and S. V. R. Watson; schooners Cambridge, E. Gerlach, Carlingford, Escanaba, William Shupe, Mason, Union Jack, Cooper, Thomas Quayle, Angus Smith, William F. Allen, Penokee, Frank Perew, and Board of Trade.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Lowell, Hattie Howard; schooners J. W. Nicholas, American, D. P. Dobbins, West Side, Amsden, W. B. Allen, Stampede, Negaunee, Harvest Queen.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22—Evening.—PASSED UP—Propellers Vanderbilt, Lincoln and two barges, Glasgow and barges, Idaho; barks Mary Merritt; brig Roscius; schooners C. P. Mench, James Couch, Camden, L. C. Woodruff, Whaling, Milan, Phenix, York State.

PASSED DOWN—Barks C. K. Nims; schooners Waucoma, Nett Woodward.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 22.—The steam packet New Boston, of the Peoria Steam Packet Company, arrived from Peoria light this morning, and departed light for Peoria. The propeller Whale and barge, loaded with hard coal for St. Louis, passed out of the canal, and passed down the river towing the canal-boat Waterloo, loaded with hard coal and shingles, and the Georgia, loaded with lumber for St. Louis. Thirteen feet and two inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 22.—ARRIVED—T. Ryburt, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, Morris, 150 tons coal; Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Morris, 7,000 bu oats.

CLEARED—Chicago Belle, Utica, 83,412 ft lumber, 20 brls salt, and several stone-boats, light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principal of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventive, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water, or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism, and general debility, it is unrivaled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

BANQUET.

BANQUET

IN HONOR OF

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY,

AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 23, 1873, at 8 o'clock. Toasts responded to by prominent citizens, interspersed by choice music (Double Quartette) arranged for the occasion. All who desire to do honor to the Queen are invited to be present. Tickets may be had at the Sherman House.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Pure Maple Sugar to Purchase or on Consignment.

THEODORE WALKER, Agent,
156 South Water-st., Chicago.

HOSIERY.

HOSIERY.

New Styles in Gents' French Lisle, Striped and Eng. Lisle Half Hose, with variegated Silk Stripe; Novia Striped Balbriggan, Fancy Cotton, in all the new shades, for Summer wear; Superfine, Super-stout, and Summer Merino Half Hose, and full lines of all desirable goods manufactured.

Novelties in New Designs of Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread, for Ladies and Children, just received. The "Croquet," "Promenade," and "Exposition" Stripes, narrow and wide; Opera Hose and Tights, of Silk, Lisle, and Cotton, in Pink, White, Brown, Blue, Crimson, and Lavender. Theatrical and Base Ball Clubs supplied.

Men's Long Hose, and extra and irregular sizes and shapes, a "specialty." Real Irish Balbriggan, with clocked ankles. English Sandal Lace Hosiery, in New Designs.

Dark shades of C. & G. celebrated French Lisle Thread Hose just received.

UNDERWEAR.

Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Cotton, Summer Merino, and Silk, in every size, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and Children of all ages.

We shall keep this department constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic productions, and at low prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110 State-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

FOR GREEN BAY & ESCANABA.

The Propeller MENOMINEE will leave for Green Bay and intermediate ports, connecting at Escanaba with Peninsula Railway for Negaunee, Ishpeming, &c., SATURDAY NOON, May 24th, inst.

Send freight to Goodrich's Dock, foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Creditors of this Company are invited to confer with us in regard to a course of action.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

GENERAL OFFICE, 200 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., }
CHICAGO, May 23, 1873. }

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 200 West Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 18, 1873. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 122 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Mass Meeting.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Twelfth-st. Turner Hall.

NOTICE.

Flag Poles for the Great Jubilee,

First week in June, of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. White Ash Poles of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

Landscape Gardening.

Gardens and grounds laid out and ornamented with flowers and shrubs by W. D. ALLEN,
141 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. G. DALTON. DR. G. E. DALTON.

Office, 770 WABASH-AV., Chicago. (Branch Phila. Bellevue Institute.) CANCERS, TUMORS, and kindred DISEASES. No knife. No blood. Little or no pain. Treatment acknowledged unequaled for 25 years.

FOR SALE.

SELLING OUT!

PLANTS,

AT POOL'S GARDEN,

97 OAKLEY-ST. (West Side),

FOR HALF PRICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

There have been no changes of importance in the local money market for several days. The supply of loanable funds is good, and approved borrowers get all they require at reasonable rates. On good collaterals money is to be had at the banks at 10 per cent, and the supply of funds offered in the street at the same rate is increasing.

Exchange on New York was firmer to-day, owing to a better supply of currency, some large amounts of currency having been received from New York and also from St. Louis. Notwithstanding some considerable amounts of currency sent to Milwaukee within the past few days, the aggregate amount going to the country is small yet. Exchange sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount.

The financial aspect in New York is better. Money is easy at 6 per cent, and the price of sterling exchange has declined slightly.

WILL THERE BE A SHORT CROP OF CORN?

The opinion begins to prevail that the backwardness of the season will prevent the planting of anything like the usual area of corn in the districts that bear the most important relations to the general crop of corn in the United States. In this State, which has for some years past produced more corn than any other two States of the Union, it is possible to plant corn as late as the 10th of June and still raise a fair crop, but it requires that the remainder of the summer be extremely favorable and that the fall should be late. With corn planted any time after the 1st of June, there is great danger that the first frosts in the fall will cut it off before the grain is sufficiently matured. In seasons of usual weather, the great bulk of the corn-planting has been done in Illinois and Iowa before the present time; but this season it is well known that the excessive moisture has kept the ground too wet to plow for several weeks past, and at the present writing, there is no improvement in the prospect in that particular. Ten days, or even a week more, of such weather as has prevailed for the past four or five weeks would make it tolerably certain that the corn crops of both Illinois and Iowa would fall far short of those of the last two years. In order to show the relative importance of the crops of these two States to the aggregate corn crop of the United States, we refer to the crop reports of the Agricultural Bureau for the year 1871, which is the latest official report accessible. The entire crop of the United States in 1871 was 991,898,000 bushels, of which Illinois produced 203,391,000, Iowa 99,019,000 bushels, Ohio 89,506,000 bushels, Missouri 87,390,000, Indiana 79,205,000, Kentucky 53,843,000, Tennessee 45,900,000. No other State in the Union produced as much as 40,000,000.

There are but three important districts in the United States where the production of corn for the last four or five years has been enough greater than the home consumption to furnish a surplus for exportation to neighboring States or foreign countries. Of these three districts the most important lies in the centre of the State of Illinois, another lies in the southern and western part of Iowa, with a few counties along the Missouri River in the northwestern corner of Missouri and southeastern corner of Nebraska, and a third, but a smaller one, along both sides of the Mississippi River, south of Cairo and north of Fort Pillow. The census report for 1870 contains a "corn map" of the United States. This map is tinted in accordance with the relative importance of the crop to the sections in which it is produced, and also to show the relative importance to the crop of the United States. The three districts above mentioned are tinted several shades deeper than any other parts of the United States, and show at a glance where the exportable surplus of corn comes from.

The great corn district of Illinois embraces nearly thirty counties, and may be roughly outlined by the following boundaries, viz.: beginning in Kankakee County, and following the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers westward to Hennepin, thence southwestward, along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to Quincy, thence southeastwardly through Jacksonville to about Hillsboro, on the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, thence eastwardly on the Terre Haute Railroad to Mattoon, and thence north on the Illinois Central Railroad to Kankakee County. The thirty counties embraced within this circuit are the only ones that have as yet raised corn to sell to any considerable extent.

The greatest corn-raising district of Iowa and the Missouri River is embraced within a boundary which may be traced as follows, viz: From Marshalltown, in Marshall County, westward along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Dennison, in Crawford County; thence northwestward to Sioux City; thence down the west side of the Missouri River to St. Joseph; thence east on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; thence northeastwardly to the State line of Iowa; thence directly north to Marshalltown. This district embraces about twenty-seven counties in Iowa and nine in Missouri. Part of the exportable surplus of corn comes East by rail to Chicago, and part goes down the Missouri River to St Louis, but the freights to both markets are a heavy tax on the value of the corn, and leave the farmers so little for their labor that for the last year or two they have been directing their attention more to the raising of stock, and are thus endeavoring to consume as much of their own corn as possible.

The greatest corn-raising district of Kentucky and Tennessee is small compared to the two above mentioned. It embraces about fifteen counties, all west of the Tennessee River, and mainly on the Mississippi River, from Columbus nearly as far south as Fort Pillow.

The three districts above-mentioned are probably the most important sources of supply in the world as far as the regulation of the price of corn in the great market is concerned, and the aspects of the weather and the progress of corn-planting in the counties embraced in boundaries above described will be watched with unusual interest in view of the present predictions of a short crop.

GERMAN FINANCES.

On May 5, some days before the Vienna panic, the London *Times* called attention to the inflated condition of finances in Germany as shown by the condition of the Bank of Prussia, as follows:

At the end of April last year the loans and discounts of the Bank of Prussia were £21,000,000; they are now £36,000,000—an increase of 75 per cent. The note circulation again has risen in the year from £26,000,000 to £50,000,000. At the same time the cash in the bank, though it has risen largely, viz., from £26,000,000 to £32,000,000, has not risen in anything like the proportion of the loans and the note circulation. The strain on the bank has increased in an unprecedented manner in a single year, and that, after a recent growth, which was also of a surprising kind. Ten years ago the average circulation of the bank was £15,000,000; but the average is now £45,000,000, and a maximum of £50,000,000 has been attained.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '64	116	116¾
5-20s of '65	117¼	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120¾	121
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
10-40s	113¾	114
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114½	114¾
Gold (full weight)	117¼	117¾
Gold Coupons	117¼	117¾
Gold Exchange	....	117¾
Sterling Exchange	....	109¼@110¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	....

BANK REMOVALS.

The Union National Bank will occupy its new office on the old site, southwest corner of Washington and La Salle streets, on Friday, the 23d inst. On Monday or Tuesday of next week the Fifth National Bank will move into its new office in the Merchants' Exchange Building, on the northwest corner of Washington and La Salle, and on Monday of next week the ticket and freight offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will be moved to the basement office in the new Merchants' Building, under the office to be occupied by the Fifth National.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Randolph st, 100 ft e of Sheldon st, n f, 20x86 ft, March 15; consideration, $7,500.

Central Park av, bet Chicago av and Second st, s f, Lot 12, June 17, 1872; consideration, $400.

Canalport av, bet Strong and Ruble sts, s f, Lot 1, March 2; consideration, $3,700.

Union st, n of Lumber st, Lots 4 to 8, with e f, running w to slip, May 1; consideration, $27,500.

West Erie st, e of Elizabeth st, n f, Lot 36, April 19; consideration, $3,100.

Chicago av, bet Pine and Rush sts, n f, Lot 6, May 5; consideration, $2,668.

Chicago av, bet Pine and Rush sts, n f, Lots 7 and 8, May 3; consideration, $3,333.

West Lake st, 100 ft w of Peoria st, s f, 50x100 ft, Feb. 11, 1870; consideration, $7,500.

Miller st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, Lots 1 and 4, Jan. 1; consideration, $3,500.

West Erie st, bet Elizabeth and Ada sts, n f, Lot 104, Oct. 6; consideration, $1,400.

Vernon av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, Lot 17 and part of Lot 18, May 22; consideration, $6,500.

Thirty-first st, s e cor of Rockwell, und ½ of Blocks 3 to 6, Manchester, April 10; consideration, $22,140.

McGregor st, e of Buddan, n f, Lot 6, May 19; consideration, $950.

Orchard st, bet Willow and North av, w f, 25 ft, April 28; consideration, $950.

Adams st, 182⅝ ft e of Laflin, n f, 26x168⅓ ft, May 14; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 10, Block 27, Sec 7, 39, 14, May 1; consideration, $650.

Filmore st, w of Central Park av, s f, Lots 109 and 110, May 19; consideration, $800.

Adams st, bet Throop st and Centre av, s f, 32 ft to alley, May 1; consideration, $20,000.

Henry st, w of Ashland av, s f, Lot 31, May 1; consideration, $900.

Western av, 199¼ ft n of Blue Island av, w f, 24x100 ft, April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Harrison st, s w cor of Centre av, n f, 50x133 ft, May 12; consideration, $5,625.

Polk st, s e cor Wood st, n f, 25x100 ft, May 1; consideration, $2,250.

Michigan av, s of Fourteenth st, w f, 40 ft, May 3; consideration, $12,500.

Shober st, s of Wabansia av, e f, Lot 2, March 14; consideration, $700.

Halsted st, bet Evans and Luke sts, e f, Lot 14, April 1; consideration, $4,500.

Jackson st, e of Halsted st, n f, 25 ft to Price place, April 21; consideration, $4,800.

Seward st, n of Eighteenth st, e f, Lot 38, May 22; consideration, $1,360.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, Sonerbry & Otis' Subdivision, in s ½ of Lot 6, in Sch T. Sub, Sec. 16, 38, 14, Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $500.

Same property, May 22; consideration, $500.

Lots 12 and 13, Fish & Young's Subdivision, e of Wallace st, s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, May 3; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 28 and s 9 ft of Lot 29, Block 13, Cleaverville, Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 22, Block 6, in subdivision of n 74 rods of n e ¼ e of railroad, April 17; consideration, $800.

Lots 20, 21, 27, Berdel's resubdivision w part of Lot 8, Sec 16, 38, 14, March 19; consideration, $700.

Lot 62, Bogue's Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, March 29; consideration, $300.

Lot 15, Block 2, Bogue's Second Addition, in n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, April 28; consideration, $390.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,632	6,835	11,012	1,994
Wheat, bu	37,660	14,000	63,196	16,654
Corn, bu	102,365	216,570	235,032	253,851
Oats, bu	95,580	45,310	102,903	7,630
Rye, bu	4,240	8,700	3,394	2,259
Barley, bu	1,800	3,695	2,552	2,820
Grass seed, lbs	55,340	15,890	42,111	10,550
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,175	....	5,980	3,550
Cured meats, lbs	89,850	90,760	334,890	362,390
Beef, brls	....	45	1	1
Pork, brls	200	....	....	165
Lard, lbs	8,220	6,280	....	23,973
Tallow, lbs	9,190	10,620	88,487	....
Butter, lbs	48,794	75,278	7,000	21,920
Dressed hogs, No.	1	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	9,798	16,010	6,716	8,959
Cattle, No.	2,574	2,123	2,433	1,642
Sheep, No.	1,284	376	581	182
Hides, lbs	48,940	96,660	31,190	92,576
Highwines, brls	100	196	200	200
Wool, lbs	99,460	39,110	61,197	60,180
Potatoes, bu	4,356	3,020	4,779	700
Lumber, m ft	5,433	6,369	2,289	1,866
Shingles, m	2,440	1,275	3,281	3,301
Lath, m	701	776	476	116
Salt, brls	13,600	....	1,249	1,404

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,441 bu corn; 5,541 bu oats; 474 bu rye; 3,188 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 87 cars wheat; 136 cars corn; 16,900 bu rejected do by canal; 66 cars oats; 7,000 bu rejected do by canal; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total (295 cars), 149,000 bu.

The commercial reporters for the daily newspapers sometimes stumble upon cases in which parties trading in produce report a transaction at a price considerably above or below the true one. Inasmuch as a transaction of this kind is generally argreed upon beforehand, at least to the extent of a promise from one party that only the other shall report the sale, the revelation can only be made in the event of a forgetfulness on the part of the promiser, or the occurrence of some event which neither had provided for. This fact justifies the inference that many false reports are made which are not known to be false by any other parties than those engaged in the transaction.

These falsifications are not confined to any particular branch, though they are much more easily made in some departments than in others. In the open markets for produce, where bids are made and property offered publicly, there would seem to be no opportunity for such work; but even there the father of lies finds room for his children to practise, as we have noted a few cases of this kind in these columns within the past year or two. It is, however, in those departments where the trading is more private that the deception is oftenest practised, and the lie unblushingly insisted on.

As examples in a general way, we may note that within the past month, cases have come to light in which cargo lumber was quoted 50c per thousand above the selling price; flour 25c per brl too high; highwines ½c per gallon above the price at which they were sold; lake freights ⅛c above the truth, and barley 5@8c per bu higher than the truth. The misquotation is not always done in the "too high" direction, though most generally so in the interest of sellers. In live stock there are parties who often report sales that are never made—these reports are given most freely to the papers which publish the names of buyer and seller.

The commission men who sell butter, hides, eggs, and other minor produce on country account, have in their ranks a few sharpers who are ten thousand times worse than those above noted, whose only object is to influence the market in the favor for future transactions. The commission sharks, who ought to be raided upon, in the interest of honorable dealers, as persistently as the gamblers are now followed into their holes, quote the market below the truth, that they may be able to pocket the difference. One of these, when butter is selling at 30c per lb will report to his client in the country, as selling at 25c, and pockets the 5c difference besides his commission. They then have the hardihood to complain of the reporters who obtain quotations from honorable dealers; and sometimes try in other ways to obtain quotations in their favor. We mention butter only as an instance. We might name, perhaps, every other article of produce that is sold in this city on commission for the country producer as having been made the means of a swindle as mean as the veriest confidence game that was ever practised on a rural visitor.

We write this, not for the purpose of furnishing pabulum to the St. Louis *Democrat*, and other papers of that ilk, which take delight in calling every Chicago man a thief because our city annually sends its quota to the Penitentiary. There are tricks wherever there is trade; because the trade draws the tricksters, just as pickpockets rush for a crowd. Our object in making the above notes is to call the attention of the honest majority to the necessity of taking some measures for purifying the channels of trade by actively discountenancing the nefarious class, whether they be misquoters, deal in adulterated goods, or give short weights and measures. We notice a movement in some Eastern cities to effect a portion of the moral purgation which is so imperatively needed there; cannot we have some such movement in Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were steadier to-day, with only a moderate aggregate of business, at about the same general average of prices as yesterday. The situation in grain was undecided, with not enough of energy on either side to cause a material movement in the scale of quotations. Many of the operators spent a considerable portion of their time in scanning the weather chart, with faces that reminded one of the expression on the countenance of a man who examines the rope that is soon to be placed around his own neck. The continued wet weather is certainly discouraging to both buyers and sellers. The first class are afraid to take hold lest a sudden clearing up should take the ground from under their feet; and the others are afraid to sell extensively, lest there should be a wide-spread failure of the crops this year. Hence the shipping movement is quiet for the season, and all the more so as the weather is very unfavorable for keeping some kinds of grain in good condition.

Dry goods were reported in moderate demand at substantially former quotations, where prices are being held with a fair show of firmness. The grocery market was without new features. Business continues quiet in all departments, and with a few exceptions—notably coffees and spices—the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. There was a fair activity in the butter market at prices not varying materially from those ruling earlier in the week. Choice qualities are firmly held, as the daily receipts of such do not equal the consumptive demand. There is no considerable overplus of any grade. Cheese was again quiet and easy, quotations being lowered another ½c, or to 13@14c for New York factory, and to 11@13c for Western do. Coal was quiet as previously quoted, Lackawanna and Erie at $10.00, and Wilmington at $6.00. No changes of importance were noted in the fish, hay, hides and leather markets. Dried fruits were quiet and generally easy though not appreciably lower, except for raisins, which were down 5c per box. Oils were in moderate demand at 19@19½c for carbon; at 75c for extra lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and 58c for turdentine.

Lumber continues active, particularly the common grades. At the docks the receipts were fair, and sales were readily effected at about yesterday's range of prices. At the yards common siding, A and B stock boards were lower; lath are also a little off, otherwise there was no change. Hardwood is in good demand and firm. The metal trade is moderate at former prices. Nails are selling at $5.12½ rates. Naval stores meet with a good inquiry and rule steady. The condition of the wood market is substantially the same. Old wool is in moderate request among Western manufacturers at the quoted prices. Very little new wool has been received. Hops and broom-corn are unchanged; the former are very quiet, while only the better grades of corn are wanted, and they are quite firm, being scarce. Hungarian and millet seed were in moderate request at lower prices. Timothy was quiet and firm. Clover unchanged. Green fruits were in demand at former prices, excepting choice oranges, which are quoted 50c higher. Peachblow potatoes are salable at yesterday's prices. Other varieties are quiet. The supply of poultry was excessive, and prices declined. Eggs were also weak and irregular.

Lake freights were quiet, but stronger. The paucity of available vessels here enabled carriers to insist on ⅛@⅜c advance, at which few shippers cared to take hold. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 5⅜c to load at down-town houses, and 6c was generally asked. Wheat to Buffalo was nominal at 6½c, and oats to do at 4½c. Kingston and Oswego rates were quoted at 13½c on what, and 12½c on corn. Through rates to Boston and Portland were unchanged at 25c for corn. A total of seven charters were reported, which will carry out 113,000 bu corn, and 122,000 bu oats.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, though New York was quoted a shade stronger. There were buyers at 90c, and sellers at 90½c all through the session. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 90c per gallon.

Provisions were more active, but again weak, in sympathy with a reported decline in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards. Mess pork fell off 20@25c per brl, and the business done consisted chiefly in changing round from one month to another to compensate certain inequalities which had been developed by the failure of a not very prominent operator, though he had done a fair business during the winter. Lard was weak in sympathy, receding 5@10c per lb, though there was not much offering. Meats were dull and easier at the advanced quotations of yesterday. The market closed firmer all round, the decline being recovered under a better disposition to take hold at the reduction. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $15.75; do seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $16.10@16.15; do seller August, $16.50@16.75; lard, cash or seller May, $8.50; do seller June, $8.50@8.55; do seller July, $8.75@8.80; summer lard, $7.75; do without package, $7.25. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9⅝c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.50; 500 brls do seller June at $15.35; 500 brls do at $15.30; 1,750 brls do at $15.25; 1,100 brls do seller July at $15.75; 2,000 brls do at $15.70; 500 brls do at $15.65; 500 brls do at $16.15; 400 tcs lard seller June at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.45; 850 tcs do at $8.40; 500 tcs do at $8.37½; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.80; 500 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.70; 750 tcs do at $8.65; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller June at 8⅛c.

Flour was again quiet but firm. There was not much demand owing to the weakness in wheat, but dealers were able to insist on former quotations, as the receipts are very much less than the shipments, giving small offerings. Bran was dull at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 200 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.25; 200 brls do (Nonpareil) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Princess) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.65; 100 brls do at $6.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 700 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,900 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.00 on track, and 10 tons middlings at $12.00. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	9.00 @ 9.75

Wheat was quiet and steady during the greater part of the session, though with a very nervous feeling. The bulk of the business was transacted at a decline of ½c below yesterday's inside prices. Liverpool was quoted dull, and New York was quiet and unchanged; but the chief incentive to an easier range was the growing certainty that there will be a fair supply next harvest, unless there should be continuous rain at reaping as well as at seed time. Hence the anomaly of a strong market for cash grain and weakness for future delivery. The stock of No. 2 spring now in store here is estimated all the way from 54,000 to 275,000 bu, and is probably nearest the outside figure. Even that is small, when weighed against the large number of shorts yet out for this month, now within eight days of closing. And the difficulty is still further complicated by the fact that all the cash wheat offered for several days past has been taken up by a party or parties, who has (or have) sold seller the month against it. The surmise has been thrown out that the deliveries of those options will be delayed till within a few minutes of 3 o'clock on the 30th, for the purpose of working revenge on certain members for their attitude with regard to J. B. Lyon. It is more probable, however, that the wheat was bought on seller the month to ship, and arrangements made to send it forward, the wheat not being yet delivered, the party is buying to fill his contracts, and selling options to meet those which will not be delivered till the end of the month. There is considerable anxiety about these May options, and all who can settle up their share are doing so as quietly as possible. Seller June opened at $1.27⅝, declined to $1.27, advanced to $1.27⅜, receded to $1.17¼, and rose to $1.28 at the close. Seller July sold at $1.25½@1.26, and seller August at $1.20; seller the year was nominal at $1.15. Seller the month sold at $1.29½@1.30, closing at the outside. Regular No. 2 spring closed strong at $1.30¼@1.30½, and fresh receipts at $1.30½. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.37; No. 3 do active at $1.20@1.20½, and rejected do at $1.01. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.37; 2,400 bu do on private terms; 300 bu No. 2 spring at $1.31; 2,000 bu do at $1.30½; 1,200 bu do at $1.30¼; 56,600 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.20½; 15,000 bu do at $1.20; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.01; 1,200 bu by sample at $2.40. Total, 82,800.

Corn was less active, though a fair business was transacted at yesterday's outside prices. The continued wet weather acted as an upward spur, which was partially couteracted by an advance in lake freights, and the knowledge that there are few available vessels here. Hence the business done was mostly in options, and no inconsiderable part of that was the buying of June on country account, and selling for delivery farther ahead, the country holders having found that they can make more money by holding than by delivering corn already contracted for to be sent here in June. There was comparatively little buying for shipment. The corn market has been very much unsettled for several days past. The weather is bad, which not only threatens the next crop, but prevents shelling and delivery in the country. Hence there is a good deal of confidence, as is evinced by the liberal premiums paid for future delivery; but comparatively few are able to touch cash corn, as capitalists will only advance on it, even for shipment, on a margin wide enough to cover possible loss by heating while in transit, and there is not much encouragement to ship, as the people East seem to have become impressed with the belief that corn is knee-deep all over the West, which is very far from being the case. But so long as they believe this they will only pay low prices. Seller June opened at 38⅛c, advanced to 39⅛c at the close. Seller July sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, seller August at 43⅜@44⅛c, and seller the month or regular No. 2 at 38⅜@38½c, and gilt-edged receipts of do at 38⅞@39c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 39c; 4,800 bu do at 38⅞c; 13,800 bu do at 38⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 38½c; 30,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 55,000 bu do at 38¼c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 3,200 bu rejected at 36¼; 9,200 bu do at 36c; 17,000 bu do at 38c afloat. Total, 194,600 bu.

Oats were less active, but firm, under a fair inquiry for shipment, and averaged the outside figures of yesterday. Seller June was in moderate demand, opening at 32⅛c, advancing to 32⅝c, and closing at 32⅛c. Seller July sold at 33⅝@34⅛c, closing at 34c. Seller the month was steady at 31⅝c, and strictly fresh receipts closed at 32⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 at 32⅛c; 7,200 bu at 32⅛c; 4,800 bu at 32c; 15,000 bu regular at 31⅝c; 4,800 bu rejected at 29⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 29⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 29c. Total, 37,800 bu.

Rye was dull and inactive on graded lots. Buyers insisted on ½c decline, only bidding 69c, while holders asked 70c. Sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 70c, and 400 bu do at 61½c.

Barley was quiet, and nominally a shade easier on No. 2, in the absence of demand. Sample lots were dull. We quote the market at 70@80c for No. 2; 64@68c for No. 3, and 45@48c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co., and Central Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 3 (city) at 65c; 400 bu by sample, at 95c; 600 bu do at 81c. Total, 6,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅛@1c lower; No. 2 is quotable at $1.30 seller the month, and $1.27@1.27¼ seller June, closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand, and declined ⅛c, closing at 38⅞@38⅛c seller June, and 42@42⅛c seller July; also at 44c seller August. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and firm, at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is unchanged. Prices for the better grades are strong, but common corn is very dull. We quote: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The trade is quiet, and prices are without material change, though quite firm for beans, as the supply is light. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate request. Cement and stucco are unchanged. Lime and common brick are easy. Pressed brick are dull. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Prices were without further material change. The local consumptive demand, as well as the inquiry from outside buyers was liberal, and, under moderate arrivals, stocks are kept down to a low point. This is especially the case with choice table grades, the offerings of such falling considerably short of current requirements, and prices are firm at 24@27c. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are in light request only, and prices are not strong, the depressed tone of the market for the raw material and the liberal stocks in store having a weakening tendency. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks are in moderate request at steady prices. We quote: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CHEESE—Continues weak and declining. Receipts exhibit a steady increase, and in hope of stimulating trade, the staple is being offered at lower prices, New York factory now being quoted at 13@14c, and Western at 11@13c. At these relatively low prices dealers anticipate increased activity and a steadier market, though it is not probable that prices have yet reached hard-pay. We quote: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Elgin factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western factory, new, 11@13c.

COAL—No quotable alterations were noted in prices of coal. Business was dull all around and will probably so remain until consumers become satisfied that prices have reached their lowest point for the season. Following are current quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $30.00@35.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and moderate request among local dealers. Prices are weak and unsettled. Eggs in cases are quoted at 12c; loose packages at 11@11½c. Sales include 200 cases and 500 doz at 12c; 200 doz in order at 11c.

FEATHERS—The scarcity of all varieties continues and a firm tone exists. Quotations are as follows: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 7@10c.

FISH—The continued activity in the demand has reduced the stocks of all descriptions to a low point, and prices are generally firm in consequence. Prime cod is reported scarce, not only here but at the East, and there is some talk of an advance. Whitefish also are scarce, but the new catch will soon make their appearance, and this fact operates to prevent an upward movement of prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were again quoted "off," a further decline at the East being reported. Prunes and currants were steady, while for most other goods in the list the feeling was easy. Trade was quiet: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.55@2.65; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@8c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice repacked oranges are now selling at $9.00@10.00 per box. Lemons are very firm, the crop in Europe is said to be very light. Pine apples are plenty, and sell from $1.75 to $4.50 per doz, according to quality. Strawberries are still scarce. We repeat: Apples, good to choice, $5.00@6.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $4.00@12.00 per brl; Palermo lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Messina do at $9.00; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $1.75@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 20c per quart. Strawberries, 35@50c.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominal at 25@45c for common to prime Western. The following is from Mr. Emmett Wells' *Weekly Hop Circular*: "The hop trade continues dull, under the combined influence of the cool, unseasonable weather and the pending temperance legislation in the several States. Many brewers short of stock would buy could they see their way more clearly, and were it not for the threatening aspect of the prohibitory measures now being enacted. The Massachusetts brewers, especially those of Boston, are already suffering heavy losses by the great contest. Included in this week's exports is a reshipment to London of 133 packets of English and 53 bales of Bavarians."

GROCERIES—A quiet feeling seemed to prevail in the grocery market. Only a few interior buyers were in attendance, and although some fair orders were received by mail, the aggregate distribution of goods was by no means as might reasonably be expected at this season. The tone of the market was without noticeable change. Coffees and spices were the only articles for which the feeling was unequivocally firm, though syrups and molasses are rather stronger than at the beginning of the week. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23⅛@23⅜c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11⅞@12½c; A, standard, 11@11½c; do No. 2, 10⅞@11c; B, 10⅝@11c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; yellow C, 10¼@10⅜c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do fair, 9½@9⅝c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Prime hay is in light supply, most of the offerings at the present time being of rather poor quality; hence sales are made at a wide range. The demand continues good, both on local account and for shipment up the lakes. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change worthy of note occurred in the hide market. Receipts continue light, and as liberal shipments have been made during the past half dozen days, there is not at the moment any large accumulation here. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10@10½c; do heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change, the demand continues moderate. Following are the quotations:

Iron	4 4-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are in demand at $5.12½ rates. Now and then sales are made to local dealers at $5.00. Following are the quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d do, $5.37½; 6d do, $5.62½; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do, $6.62½; 3d do, fine, $8.12½; 2d do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—Were in good request, and steady at the following prices: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon was weak, owing to a ½c decline in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Other oils comparatively were steady. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PIG-IRON—The pig-iron market continues quiet, with little or no change in prices. There is, perhaps, a rather easier feeling in domestic iron, resulting from the prolonged season of quiet, but no quotable decline has taken place, nor is any looked for at present. We repeat our list: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The continued unfavorable weather causes a diminished demand, and keeps prices easy. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3½@4 c

POULTRY—There was an excessive supply of chickens, and, as a consequence, prices ruled weak and lower. Spring chickens are almost unsalable, as most of them are very small. Chickens are quotable weak at $4.00@4.50; spring do, $2.50@3.50; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, $5.00@7.00. Sales include 5 coops turkeys at 14@15c; 28 coops chickens at $4.50; 6 coops at $4.25; 2 coops at $4.00; 1 coop spring at $3.50; 4 coops at $3.00@3.25; 1 coop at $2.50; 1 coop geese at $7.00; 2 coops do at $5.00.

POTATOES—The demand for peachblows continues active, and all good lots sell readily at full former prices. Common are slow. We quote new potatoes at $6.00@7.00 per brl; peachblows at 45@55c; mixed at 35@45c. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 50c delivered; 5 brls new at $6.00.

SALT—Was quiet and steady at the following range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were in large supply, dull, and lower; the former sold at $1.12½@1.25, and millet at 90c. Timothy was in light request at $3.75@4.25. A sale was reported at $4.50, but this is an outside figure. Clover is inactive and nominal. Sales were reported of 12 bags choice timothy at $4.50; 10 bags prime at $4.25; 10 bags good at $4.00; 40 bags choice Hungarian at $1.25; 96 bags at $1.20; 150 bags good at $1.12½; 18 bags millet at 90c.

TEAS—No decided change was quoted in the situation of the tea market. Trade is only fair, and anything like liberal orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@ [illegible]; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues in good demand at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in large supply, and lower. Many of the offerings were in poor condition. We quote: Peas, $3.00@3.50 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; new onions, $8.00@9.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $1.00@2.00 per brl; radishes, 20@35c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.50; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at $3.75 per brl.

WOOL—The arrivals of new wool are as yet unimportant. Advices from Missouri are that the new clip will be large and of good quality. The impression among dealers is that wool will rule very low this season. A tolerably fair and steady trade is looked for from Eastern manufacturers, but probably very little will be bought on speculation at present prospects. The following quotations are for old wool. New wool is from 3@5c lower:

Tub, washed, extra medium	.51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	.45@52c
Common dingy	.45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	.43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	.40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	.43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	.37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	.30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	.30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	.27@30c
Super, pulled	.38@43c
Extra, pulled	.38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,310	11,560	461
Tuesday	2,905	5,946	708
Wednesday	2,754	9,798	1,284
Thursday	4,000	12,500	1,000
Total	14,969	39,804	3,453
Same time last week	18,453	56,632	2,411
Week before last	11,694	38,871	1,737

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,299	6,485	....
Tuesday	2,385	7,493	....
Wednesday	2,433	6,716	581
Total	7,117	20,694	581

CATTLE—The reported decline of a ½c in New York, and the by no means cheering tone of telegrams from other Eastern points, coupled with the unexpectedly heavy receipts, deprived the market of the firmness that characterized it during yesterday and Tuesday. There was no pronounced decline in any class of stock, but the feeling was unequivocally weak for all, unless we except butchers' stuff, the comparatively light supply of which enabled holders to realize at very full prices. As was the case during the preceding days of the week so was it to-day, that the great bulk of the offerings consisted of well-fatted steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average, and consequently the depression was greater in these than in other descriptions. New York, Albany, and Boston buyers operated with fair liberality, but the combined demand from those sources fell far short of the supply, and should to-morrow's receipts prove anywhere near as large as to-day's, sellers can scarcely hope to avert a decline. As above stated, the offerings of common to fair grades, such as are usually taken by the city trade, were few, and those on sale were readily disposed of at full former rates, cows selling at $3.75@4.75, and common to fair fleshy steers and oxen at $4.50@5.00, while in several instances higher figures were paid. Stockers were scarce, and too few sales were effected to establish market values. Common to prime grades may be quoted at $3.75@5.00. The highest price paid was $6.12½, for a small bunch of extra graded steers, averaging 1,280 lbs. Considering the weight of the drove the sale was a rather remarkable one. They were sold by Gregory, Strader & Co. Another notable transaction was reported by Mallory Bros., they selling three car loads of 2-year-old steers, averaging only 988 lbs, at $5.37½. The market closed dull and weak, with a large number left in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,193	$5.45
16	good steers	1,080	5.20
17	good steers	1,120	5.40
33	good steers	1,146	5.30
17	cows	977	3.62½
52	good steers	1,091	5.35
31	good steers	1,202	5.35
33	good steers	1,229	5.50
16	extra steers	1,280	6.12½
16	good steers	1,219	5.40
31	extra steers	1,304	6.00
19	fat pony steers	988	5.37½
34	fat pony steers	988	5.37½
32	good steers	1,240	5.50
15	good steers	1,430	5.40
13	choice steers	1,348	5.60
13	Texas steers	1,279	4.75
51	Texas steers	1,017	5.00
52	choice steers	1,267	5.60
32	good steers	1,232	5.40
32	choice steers	1,363	5.65
32	choice steers	1,379	5.60
41	good steers	1,192	5.40
16	good steers	1,219	5.35
16	good steers	1,289	5.50
15	choice steers	1,311	5.60
34	good steers	1,145	5.25
15	good steers	1,380	5.50
34	good steers	1,284	5.40
66	good steers	1,109	5.50
16	good steers	1,157	5.37½
17	fat pony steers	1,037	5.00
38	good steers	1,126	5.37½
16	good steers	1,268	5.30
18	good steers	1,241	5.37½
29	stockers	751	4.00
15	stockers	1,000	4.55

HOGS—This market opened dull and weak, but not materially lower than yesterday, opening sales being effected at $4.65@4.95. As the day advanced, however, and it became apparent that the supply would reach, if it did not exceed, 12,000 head, buyers drew off and prices settled down 10@15c, or to $4.50@4.80, at which range the market closed heavy, with nearly one-half of the day's receipts remaining in the pens unsold. Sales were reported at $4.50@4.70 for poor to common, and at $4.75@4.85 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	190	$4.75	62	179	$4.70	107	256	$4.70
27	248	4.80	57	230	4.75	51	248	4.75
106	180	4.90	173	230	4.90	63	229	4.87½
56	243	4.75	123	184	4.85	69	208	4.85
55	313	4.10	83	243	4.75	58	218	4.95
106	182	4.80	47	174	4.70	143	246	4.80
62	227	4.70	71	186	4.70	38	350	4.60
65	184	4.75	95	212	4.80	117	215	4.60
24	240	4.20	73	172	4.65	129	219	4.65
49	250	4.90	71	208	4.65	142	218	4.60
55	234	4.70	73	206	4.80	53	215	4.85
55	225	4.75	63	227	4.70	101	206	4.65
51	210	4.70	77	250	4.80	118	230	4.70
52	240	4.95	33	170	4.70	273	199	4.75
59	208	4.60	52	250	4.60	85	186	4.60
111	246	4.65						

SHEEP—The demand was fair at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.50@4.00 for poor to common, at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. About all sold, and market closed steady.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

Another active day was passed at the docks. The arrivals were fair, there being about sixteen cargoes in all, and both local and interior dealers took hold quickly, and nearly all the cargoes were disposed of before noon. The receipts of common lumber are still light, and prices rule steady at $10.25@10.50 for joists and scantling; boards and strips at $11.00@12.00. Choice lumber is firm at $15.50@17.00, and a cargo of select, Manistee, sold at $20.00 per m. Lath were unchanged, quoted at $2.50. Shingles at $3.00, and No. 1 at $1.25.

The following sales were reported: Scow Hamilton, from Muskegon, 130 m common boards and strips at $12.00; Michelson, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Z. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 50 m select lumber at $2.000; 100 m joists and scantling at $10.50; El Tampo, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 110 m ft common boards and strips at $12.25; 60 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Sea Star, from Two Rivers, 80 m ft strips and boards at $12.50; 40 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Helen Blood, from Two Rivers, 125 m ft strips and boards at $12.50; 20 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Julia B. Merrill, from Manistee, 180 m ft joists and scantling at $10.62½. Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 25 m ft 2x12, 20 feet and over, at $12.50; 110 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr Willard, from Ludington, 100 m ft mixed at $12.25 for inch and at $10.25 for 2-inch.

The following is from the Saginaw *Enterprise*: "The main drive on the Muskegon is now near Evart. The drive on the Clam is expected to overtake the main drive before the latter reaches Big Rapids. On all the tributaries, save Grindstone Creek, in which there are only two or three millions, the logs will all come out. On the Clam last year the hang-up was very bad, but it is all right this season. An extra force of men will be put on the boom at Big Rapids, and it is expected that the trouble of last year will be averted and the logs promptly delivered to the mills down the river."

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $3.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.75@3.25; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair, the common grades particularly are moving quite freely. A and B stock boards and common siding are lower, and lath and pickets are also easier. The market for most grades is steadier, and choice lumber is very firm. We quote:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00 @42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00 @36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	26.00 @28.00
C stock boards	16.00 @20.00
Common boards	13.00 @15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Fencing	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	3.00 @ 3.50
Lath, on track	2.75 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 22.

Schr Helen Blood, Two Rivers, 125 m lumber.
Schr Rival, Cleveland, 4,030 tons coal.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 105 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 160 brls sugar, 800 bxs lemons, 30 F rails, dates, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 703 brls sugar, 35 bags coffee, 3,000 steel springs.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Michaelson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Golden Mills, 60 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 29 m staves.
Schr Sweepstakes, Michael's Bay, 175 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cords wood.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Tibbetts, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Steam barge Wonder, South Haven, 75 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Major Ferry, White Lake, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Sea Bird, Two Rivers, 90 m lumber.
Scow W. H. Willard, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, 220 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, 1,400 railroad ties.
Schr B. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 2,000 bdls lath.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, 1,100 pork barrels.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED ... May 22.

Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 15,448 bu oats, 100 brls flour, 110 bags seed.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston, 19,684 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Cleveland, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Port Colborne, 21,020 bu corn.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 16,000 bu rye, 15,000 bu oats, 550 brls flour, 55 brls lard, 112 tons steel.

LAKE FREIGHTS

Lake freights were higher, quotable at 5⅜@6c for corn to Buffalo, and nominal at 6½c for wheat to do. To Kingston, nominal at 12½c and 13½c for corn and wheat. Oats to Buffalo at 4½c. Charters were to Buffalo, schr Sunrise, corn at 5½c; schr Sam Flint, corn to do, on private terms; bark Elizabeth Jones, oats at 4½c. To Boston, via Ogdensburg, prop Milwaukee, for corn at 26c. To Detroit, schr C. H. Walker, corn at 5½c. To Port Colborne, schr Lady Dufferin (yesterday afternoon), corn at 5½c.

PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, May 20.—DOWN—Schr Reindeer, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Montauk, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Prince Alfred, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

UP—Stm barge, Lincoln; schrs Canada, St. Andrews, Frank Crawford, New Dominion of Quebec, Telegraph, Wm. Hunter, Two Brothers; prop Empire; schr Union Jack; prop Ocean; stm barge Wm. Cowie; bark Cecelia; prop Europe; schrs Arctic; Grace Whitney, stm barge Glasgow; schrs, Almedia, Louisa, Jane Rolstein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The connecting rod of the Goodrich steamer Muskegon got broke on Tuesday night, while she was about 30 miles out from Muskegon on her way here, and she put back. She will be delayed only one trip.

—The schr Sunrise starts on her second trip to Buffalo this evening.

—The steamer Arctic is the first vessel to arrive at Detroit from Portage Lake.

—The steamers and a number of the larger vessels plying between Buffalo and Chicago are making quick voyages, usually going the round trip in ten days.

—The prop Prairie State recently of the Northern Line, has been purchased by Buffalo parties and will be converted into a barge.

—Louis Papineau, a sailor of 40 years on the lakes, and well known among steamboat men, died at Bay City, on Monday.

—The Canadian authorities, under date of April 24, give notice that the light at St. Ignace, near St. Ignace Island, Lake Superior, will be discontinued until further notice.

—The new vessel recently launched from Oades' yard, in Detroit, has been named the Mineral State. She is now ready for sea. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 137 feet; beam, 36 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 11½ feet. She is of full canal size, and will register not far from 350 tons. She has three masts, is wire-rigged and will be likely to prove a good business vessel.

—The Government Light-House tender steamboat Haze, is coming westward to replace the buoys and stakes.

—Several propellers and vessels pass here every day very deeply laden,—too deep, it seems to us, for comfort or safety, should they encounter heavy weather.—*Detroit Post.*

—The Detroit *Post* gives the following concerning the bark Butcher Boy: Among the shipwrecks which took place during one of the heavy gales last fall, was the total loss, near Bar Point, of the barkentine Butcher Boy, of Chicago. She was one of the finest vessels on the lakes, comparatively new, and of 300 tons burden. She had on board 600 tons of coal, consigned to Chicago, and at the time of the disaster was in the company of the schooner Annie Vought and other vessels, which were riding at anchor near Bar Point. The terrible violence of the gale caused these vessels to drag their anchors and come into collision. The Vought, being much the larger craft, crushed the Butcher Boy so badly that she sunk. Her spars even went by the board. Owing to the lateness of the season, no attempt was made for her recovery, and she was abandoned by her owner. The underwriters have recently taken hold of the matter, and contracted with the Coast Working Company to raise her.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Calabria ... May 24 | Java ... May 28
Parthia ... May 31 | Cuba ... June 4
Samaria ... June 7 | Scotia ... June 11

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

J. M. Wallace this day retires from the firm of Wallace Bros. Business to this date will be settled by him. E. S. Wallace and J. Q. Savage will continue the General Commission Business under the same name and style, at 30 Exchange Building.

J. M. WALLACE,
E. S. WALLACE,
J. Q. SAVAGE.

May 20, 1873.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east front, 50x178, $175 per foot, on long time.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front, 25x178, at $125 per foot.
Michigan-av., southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st., at $200 per foot.
Forest-av., north of Thirty-second-st, 30x100, east front, at $100 per foot.
Lake-av., between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first-sts., 100 x 150, east front.
Burnside-st., northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st, 45x 125, $2,000.
Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 50x150, at a bargain.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 50x161, on easy terms.
State-st., lots between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, on long time.
20 acres adjoining Hawthorne, near Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about four blocks from depot, and 1½ miles west of city limits, on easy terms.
ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES — BY S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block:
Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $12,000.
Forty-fifth-st., between boulevards, $3,500.
Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st., $8,000.
Emerald-st., near Thirty-fifth, $3,500.
Twenty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $3,200.
Oakley-st., near Fulton, $3,000.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, $8,000.
Jackson-st., near Western-av., $4,700.
Kroger-st., near Centre-av., $1,800.
Splendid mansions on all the avenues south.
Lots in all parts of the city, and acre property on South, West, and North Sides.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—IMPROVED and unimproved:
Randolph-st., near Green, 75x100.
Water-st., near Clark, 28x70.
Washington-st., near LaSalle, 20x100.
Washington-st., near Fifth-av., 40x180.
Fifth-av., near Jackson-st., 87x152.
Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., 40x170.
Clark-st., corner Chestnut, 54x150.
Sherman-st., near Harrison, 25x100.
Lake-st., near Western-av., 66x150.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court-House:
200 feet at Grand boulevard entrance to South Park; a splendid piece, at a bargain.
130 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st.
4 acres at Bowmanville; very cheap.
5 acres, south of and near Brighton.
10 acres, near great Northwestern shops.

FOR SALE—LOT 125x75 FEET CORNER VAN BUREN and Wood-sts.
Lot 125x125 feet corner Wood and Jackson-sts.
Lot 150x150 feet corner Wood and Hubbard-sts.
House and lot, 360 West Van Buren-st., cheap.
House and lot, 380 Washington-st., 71x200 feet.
Lot 75x125 feet corner Lincoln and Hubbard-sts.
200 lots around Central Park.
Lot 25x150 on Throop-st., fronting park.
Lot 25x188 Adams-st., near Laflin.
Choice property all over the West Division.
D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—$3,600, ¼ DOWN, will buy a seven-room house, with gas and water, and lot, in Cottage Grove-av. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON, MARBLE HOUSE, PRAIrie-av.
Marble house, Michigan-av., $18,000; $500 down.
Marble house, Michigan-av., very low; cash.
Marble house, Indiana-av., $11,500; easy terms.
Cottage, Prairie-av., $4,500; $1,200 down.
S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warranted deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment, if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $650, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING AND LEASE-hold Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., now rented for $7,500 a year for 5 years to first-class tenants. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE—250 FEET OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY (four corners) near Lincoln Park, south front, shade trees, &c., at $50 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., including some of the finest corners on the street.
Lots on Burling-st., north of Webster-av., $1,400 each.
27 feet on North LaSalle-st., near Erie.
200 feet on Prairie-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN your own house and save rent), monthly payments, 6 per cent. Call soon. GARLICK, 84 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE LOT, for either manufacturing or residence purposes, on Huron-st., between Market and Sedgwick, 117½ feet by 100 to alley, subject to mortgage; would exchange for house and lot of 25 feet front, unincumbered, and pay difference in value, if any. For particulars apply to EDWARD N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SATURDAY NEXT, ON THE PREmises, buildings Nos. 272 and 274 North Clark-st.; will be sold under chattel mortgage, in favor of James W. Madden. B. B. WARDEN, Agent for mortgage.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE BUSIness lot on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.; only $2,000; easy terms. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Broker, 145 Clark-sts., Rooms 26 and 27.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, with modern improvements; price low and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, 22 Willard-place.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON MADIson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., between Ashland-av., and Loomis-st.
Blue Island-av., near Sixteenth-st., one lot.
Erie-st., near Hoyne, two lots.
Burnside-st., house and lot, near Thirtieth-st.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots in Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition. Payments can be made monthly, quarterly, or yearly. No money down to parties who improve immediately. Before buying, please call at our office, and we will show this property. Office open evenings. 145 South Clark-st., Room 13. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—A 12-ROOM HOUSE, JUST FINished, on Washington-av., 4 blocks from Union Park; only $11,500; a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
24x125, Harrison, near Oakley, $1,400.
2 lots, Southwestern-av., near Robey-st., $75 per foot; paving assessment paid.
10 lots, Flournoy-st., east of Leavitt, $1,150.
125 feet and good house, Adams, near Campbell-av., $12,000.
50 lots at Wicker Park.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON STATE, ARnold, Halsted, Buddan, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also, upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs.; long time; interest 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth; only $3,000; easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—46½ FT. NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st., cheap.
Five or ten acres southeast corner of Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st., very cheap.
NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, NEAR street cars, newly built; large lots. Cheap, and on easy terms. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$450—WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF those high and dry lots located inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line, which we offer on easy terms. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—143 FEET CORNER THIRTY-SEVENTH-st. and Stanton-av., one block from South Park boulevard, on long time. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, just completed; has all the modern improvements, and can be had at a bargain. It will pay close buyers to look at it. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS LEFT ON LINCOLN-av. at $25 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.:
$9,500—30x100 feet, 12-room dwelling; store, room 18x50; good barn, hold 8 horses; on Halsted-st., near Twelfth; rents for $125 per month. Terms of payment easy.
$9,500—50x125 feet to alley, 10-room dwelling, good barn, &c., on Washington-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt; $3,000 down, balance on easy terms.
$1,800, $1,000 down—13-room, 2-story dwelling; lease runs 7 years, at $100 per year; on Green-st., near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH LOT, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms easy. S. S. MILLARD, 125 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, on monthly payments, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 34x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av., 100x 180 ft. Lot on Sherman-st., north of Polk, 110x106 ft. Title indisputable. Apply for terms at 795 Wabash-av., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 306 Thirty-third-st.; 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick houses, swell fronts, 2-story and basement; everything complete. $12,500 and $10,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 26 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—RENTS FOR 12 per cent; will take a small farm for ½ pay. Address E 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES ON RIVERSIDE-DRIVE, and within the present city limits. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—132x 165 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtage on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS JUST adjoining the city limits, on Egan-av., South Park, and Oakwood Boulevards, at low prices and on easy terms. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Hoyne, south front; $200 under market value. 25 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln; very easy terms.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
24 feet on Crippen-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON BARBER-st., near street cars, at a great sacrifice, only $1,500. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Broker, 145 Clark-st. Rooms 26 and 27.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $350 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, WITH one or more lots; also one or more lots near depot. Graveled streets.
Irving Park—House and 50-foot lot, new, $3,000.
Evanston—Near depot, lot 100x156.
Lake Forest—Residences and residence sites, some of the most beautiful in the place.
Ravenswood—Lots near the depot.
Austin—Lots near depot. Will build houses to order, and sell on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.:
3 acres at Washington Heights.
100 feet on Noble-av.
100 feet in Ravenswood, original town.
Will take brick in exchange for any of above.
3-story brick house, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Large brick house, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, 179 Walnut-st.
50 feet Langley-av., near Forty-second-st., grove lot.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS ON STATE and Michigan, south of city limits.
80 acres Washington Heights.
20 acres South Englewood.
130 acres near Desplaines.
Call 206 LaSalle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 18 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt., Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, MORGAN Park Addition—Lots 50x125; only $300, ¼ cash; on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN HYDE PARK, near South Chicago. A great bargain for some one. J. M. CUTLER, Room 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE AND LOT, 125x200, barn, furnace, gas, and fixtures, near Hyde Park depot, $16,000. Also house and lot for $6,000, and $10,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS, WE WILL sell acres at North Evanston at the exceeding low price of $600 an acre; 1, 5, or 10 acres to suit; 28 acres offered at a bargain. Call on E. C. EGGLESTON, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS AT BRIGHTon; also at Kenwood and Ravenswood; 100 feet near car works, very cheap; several acre tracts in suburbs at low figures this month. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., first-class residence in Winnetka; modern improvements, and one acre of ground, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—10 ACRES EAST of Central Park. Will subdivide and pay 50 per cent. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 145 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 20 ACRES, THAT will pay 100 per cent to subdivide this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build to order 30, 40, or 50 houses upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb; 56 daily passenger trains; commutation, $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, CHOICE GROVE property on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., near South Park, and only 20 minutes by steam cars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS or blocks in our new subdivision, at acre prices. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 500 acres, well improved, good dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre; 1, 2, and 3 years; 2-room cottage, $150 cash. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A FEW FINE LOTS on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., near boulevard, and other fine improvements for $350 to $400 each; 1 block from station; 24 trains per day; fare 8 cents; the cheapest property in Chicago's best and most accessible suburb. Come soon and let us show it to you. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES INTERSECTED BY STATE-st. and Wabash-av., and Fifty-third-st. Only $12,000 per acre.
Half block at Egandale, very choice, offered on favorable terms.
55 acres at Washington Heights; and 5 acres south of Stock-yards, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CAR-shops of C. & N. W. R. R., and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PURchase a finished suburban residence at Glencoe; good society and plenty of trains. J. W. P. HOVEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—HALF-ACRE lot, two blocks east of depot, for $1,200 cash, now OWNER, 94 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, SMALL cottage, nearly furnished; good well, an acre of ground, choice fruit trees. Inquire at 1165 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—7 BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED LOTS near Stony Island-av., on Seventy-fifth-st., offered at a great bargain if taken at once; one-half cash, balance 4 years.
Fine corner at Egandale, 88x165 ft, south and east front on Greenwood-av., covered with evergreens, $1,000 cash, balance in 2 years. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIVE-ACRE blocks on 2 years' time; no payment down if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT CLYDE, ON C. B. & Q. Railroad, close to station and church; fine improvements in progress. This is the only small acre tract in the market at Clyde. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x152 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ST. Charles; 22 acres, stone house, plenty of fruit, timber, &c.; one mile from depot, and near schools and churches. This place is in good condition, and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, apply, for two days, to the owner, JAMES LUSK, 56 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM—30 ACRES CHOICE land, 35 miles from Chicago, 3 from Waukegan; view of lake; good cottage, barn, stables, cow, hog, and poultry houses, fences, orchard, and wells; 5 acres of young timber; immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to G. Rankin, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, at Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Reaper Block, Room 42, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., south of Sixteenth-st., worth from $15,000 to $20,000, with 30 or 50 feet front. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., and east of State-st. All cash will be paid; price not to exceed $10,000. Apply to A. LADE & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST Sides. We have many applications, and want them in all localities, to meet the wants of customers. OSBORN & SKILLMAN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a wood-working or other manufacturing business. It is situated in the heart of the lumber district and accessible by good roads. Engine, shafting, and other machinery in the building. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 694 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—TO BLACKSMITHS—20 TONS OF scrap steel, at 4 cents per pound, in lots of 500 pounds or upwards. Room 3, No. 140 North Union-st., This week only.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE CYLINDER DESKS, cheap; also, keep on hand all kinds of first-class office furniture, at lowest prices, at Furniture Factory, 77 and 79 Noble-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A LARGE QUANtity of rubber and leather belting, and hose (new), PHIL F. SCANLAN, No. 230 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, DOUBLE SITTING DESK, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O., Box 1037.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—FLAX-BRAKE AND PICKER OR boater, for making common tow or flax-moss. Address basement, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WANTING TO GET any plain sewing, or any housecleaning, or any washing, or any ironing done, please call at 150 Fourth-av., at any time.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 263 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 384 State-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCY—ANY PARTY DESIRING the services of a detective of 10 years' experience, with any reference required, address C 75, Tribune office.

GO TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE FOR STYLISH bonnets, hats, and flowers. 573 State-st.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.; want to exchange a manufacturing business for a patent right or real estate.

I CAN SET UP FAMILIES IN BOARD AND LODGing business for the Exposition, with or without capital; everything ready. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. RANDAZZO, LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Chicago that she is prepared to color ladies' faded switches (by an entirely new process) any shade, from a light brown to a deep black. Warranted not to fade sooner than the natural color. Depot, 181 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLSEY, Proprietor.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—I WILL REceive proposals at the office of Brown & Horton, 150 Dearborn-st., for the erection of two brick dwellings in South Division, the fronts to be of either stone or brick. Desire estimates for both stone and brick fronts. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids received. P. A. BROWN.

TAILORS WANTED—AN EXTRA MASS MEETING is to be held in their new hall, 68 and 70 West Lake-st., 8 o'clock Monday evening. By order of central body.

WANTED—CHARGE OF A FAMILY RESIDENCE during their absence for the summer; best of references given. Address CUSTOMER, 385 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEASONED FLOUR-BARREL STAVES. NORTON & CO., 163 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD BUSINESS or hotel; town or country. V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—I INVITE ALL DRESSMAKERS TO call and examine the great French system of dress cutting. This will be your last chance, as I shall only stop one day at the Orient Hotel, Room 8; 5 ladies to travel as general agents; also, 10 to canvass.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A DIAMOND, WEIGHT about 1½ carats, pure in color, deep, and perfect. Address F 69, Tribune office.

$2,000—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, and a miscellaneous lot of goods, for sale at half price to pay charges, at BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-ST., near Market, for house and lot. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property:
2 good houses, corner Hoyne and Hubbard-sts., with cash, or will sell on monthly payments of $50 each.
9 lots at Humboldt Park.
House and lot at Evanston.
A palatial residence in the city of Ripon, Wis.
A fine residence and 40 acres at Waukegan.
A 370-acre farm near Desplaines Station.
2 fine residences at Hinsdale.
3 fruit farms in Michigan.
4 farms, different sizes, well improved.
A fine residence and elevator at Lanark, Ill., for farm or other property.
A farm in Rice County, Minn., cash, and city property, for mercantile, manufacturing, or hotel property, or flour mill with water power.
We also have for sale:
11 fine lots at Brighton, on Douglas-place, near Boulevard.
A large number of houses in different parts of the city.
A large quantity of very desirable acre property at bottom prices. LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOVELY HOME IN AURORA for a house and lot on South Side; would be willing to pay some difference. Address HOME, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 or 200 acres within 75 miles of Chicago, 10 lots with improvements near Central Park, fronting on Lake, Park-av. and Washington-st. Inquire on the premises, or address O. WELLS, 1505 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY fine residence in Janesville, Wis.; will pay some cash. Address 296 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—A FINE CORNER, 75x180, four blocks from depot, on the ridge, and near the fine residences of J. H. Kedzie and H. B. Hurd—wish to exchange this or South Evanston lots for lumber. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—15 LOTS, 50X125, IN IRVING Park for sale, or will exchange for a farm, improved, or good timber land. Inquire of JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY PERSON WISHING TO exchange diamonds or watches for a magnificent set of parlor furniture may call on or address R L, 218 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — A GOOD SOUTH Side lot for household furniture, about $1,000; will pay balance in cash. BOILVIN & CO., 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID MElodeon for a horse or a gold watch and chain; recently cost $180. BOILVIN & CO., 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—$4,000 STOCK OF DRY goods for good real estate, or houses on leased lots. BOILVIN & CO., 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETAIL GROCERY, DOING A BUSINESS LAST year with a net profit of about $6,000, for sale, on account of ill-health. Address F 75, Tribune office.

A LARGE BILLIARD HALL, AT A BARGAIN, for sale—(very well adapted for a concert saloon), together with a fine fitted up saloon in the best business location on West Madison-st.; this business can be bought also without billiards and stock. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, DOING A large and profitable business, in a good location, for sale; low rent and long lease. For particulars apply at 237 Blue Island-av.

A WELL-FURNISHED CUSTOM BOOT AND shoe business for sale, on account of retirement from business. Call and see on the premises, 123 West Madison-st.

A GOOD BAKERY, WITH OVENS AND ALL complete, and an established trade, for sale or exchange for real estate. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

A FINE LITTLE STATIONERY AND NOTION business to be sold immediately for $300 cash down; splendid location; rent only $12; a bargain to the purchaser. Apply at southwest corner of State and Jackson-sts.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON, TAKING $1,000 PER month over the bar, on one of the finest locations in Chicago. Rent only $40. For sale cheap. BOILVIN & CO., 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 7.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST family grocery on the South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park. Business, $50,000 a year. Has a fine lot of paying customers. No bonus asked. Parties are going into the manufacturing business. Address V 36, Tribune office.

THE AGENCY OF TWO OR THREE WELL-KNOWN articles for sale, together with a light manufacturing business in the line of grocers' sundries; capital required, about $2,000. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

THE SOAP MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT formerly known as "The Lakeside Chemical Works," for sale. Complete in all its appointments. A rare chance for those wishing to engage in the soap-making business, on a moderate or extensive scale. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 694 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE THE best opportunity ever offered to make a fortune with small capital. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

$600 WILL BUY A SALOON AND BOARDing-house, close to a depot; fixtures and furniture complete, room for 40 boarders. Address D 94, Tribune office.

$1,500 CASH WILL BUY A RETAIL CASH business in this city, with rooms for housekeeping over store furnished. Address D, Carrier 36.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$3,500 ADJUSTED CLAIM AGAINST Lamar Insurance Company. Address V 64, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BORROW $300 OR $400 FOR 45 DAYS; will pay 3 per cent per month interest; will give best of security, such as will be acceptable to lender. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES. PURchase-money mortgages bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE SUMS ON FIRST-class improved or unimproved Chicago real estate; purchase money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 174 LaSalle-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate, one sum of $3,000, add one of $10,000, and other sums from $1,000 to $20,000, for 3 or 5 years at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $30,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 FOR 3 YEARS. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000 OR $3,000 ON 10 acres of South Englewood property; no incumbrance on said property. No commission paid. Address V 74, Tribune office.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$3,800—TWO TRUST-DEEDS; ONE FOR $2,500, and one for $1,300; 1 and 2 years to run; will take off a liberal discount. Inquire of JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE security for three or five years, at 10 per cent interest. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2-STORY FRAME, NOS. 28 and 30 on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; good repair; 10 rooms; choice neighborhood; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, HALL, water, &c., good neighborhood, $25. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORner Paulina and Tyler-sts., at $50 per month, to one family only. By OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, Room 25.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSES, all modern improvements, 14 rooms, lake view; corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.; to rent at $1,600, or for sale at a bargain. Call on owner at houses. S. WHITTIER.

TO RENT—NO. 191 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone-front; water and gas; bath-room, and very near horse and steam cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, 132 Throop-st., $60 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 230 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV. Octagon marble house, Prairie-av.
Nice cottage, Twenty-eighth-st., $60, near Wabash-av.
Four stores, Wentworth-av., low rent.
Rooms on Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Wabash-avs.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, IN GOOD REpair, corner Thirtieth-st. and Shurtleff-av. Inquire at 3522½ Dearborn-st., near Twenty-fifth.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment houses, on Irving-place, newly refitted; nice neighborhood, $30 and $40. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW NICE 11 ROOM STONE FRONTS, 666 and 668 Monroe-st.; 100 Wood-st., 11 rooms, English basement, with good cellar; new; modern improvements; 114 Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms and good barn; 559 Monroe-st., 9 rooms; 45 South Green-st., 6 rooms. For terms, call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—477 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER ASHland-av., with 8 rooms in complete order and large grounds, shade and fruit trees, at $35, by applying at 12 o'clock to-day. W. WALLER, No. 2, 836 State-st.

TO RENT—703 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, sewerage, and bath; good barn; lot 75 feet, with grapes, fruit, &c. Apply DR. HONSINGER, 280 Park-av.

TO RENT—512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—DESIRable location; 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at 85 Sigel-st., or 8 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON THIRTY-SIXTH-st., near Michigan-av. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS FROM JUNE 1, a nicely furnished house, with 10 rooms, pleasantly located, on the South Side, near street cars. JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE; LOCAtion desirable; South Side. Apply 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NO. 199 SOUTH PAUlina-st., 14 rooms; owner wishes board; 3 in family; will furnish part of the house. Inquire at 325 and 327 State-st. FLETCHER.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE ON NORTH OAKley-st.; cheap rent. Apply to A. A. LATHROP, Room 28, 88 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT MAYWOOD, AT FROM $35 to $40 a month. Apply to M. V. HOTCHKISS, Room 17 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—A GOOD HOUSE, with nice grounds, 10 rooms, furnace, etc. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NICE FURNISHED house for summer, or a year. Apply to C. G. G. PAINE, 3 West Madison-st., or Evanston.

TO RENT—A NICE COZY COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS in the grove at Washington Heights, near the depot, for the summer. ISAAC R. HITT, 19 Major Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BARN, NO. 379 North Clark-st., cheap to a good tenant. Apply to KNAUER & BRO., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and suites of pleasant, well-lighted offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. S. CARVER, Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, NO. 85 LAKE-ST., corner State. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 259 SOUTH Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and from 3 to 4.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE IN A GOOD LOCAtion, occupied as a meat market. Fixtures for sale cheap. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 373 AND 375 NORTH-av.; size, 20 by 50; rent, $25 per month. Apply at 375 North-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE furnished office with vaults and closets; rent exceedingly low to a desirable party. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 152 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE, WELL-LIGHTed rooms, suitable for light manufacturing business or for sleeping rooms. W. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—200 FEET OF DOCK-FRONT, WITH large lot, southwest corner of Monroe and Market-sts. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, 131 Monroe-st., or A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE STORE, WITH office room, on State-st., between Monroe and Adams. Address Z 23, Tribune office, stating business.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND LOFTS above, 20x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel. Inquire at Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPItal, having a knowledge of restaurant business, can rent a first-class store in a good central location, South Side, at low terms. Apply at 210 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 LARGE AND 2 SMALL FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Will furnish gas and attendance. 1062½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—2 VERY PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms to man and wife at 538 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 221 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO BLOCKS west of State, 3 rooms, clothespress, and pantry, elegantly furnished, for housekeeping; terms $25 per month, in advance.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, and with all modern conveniences, at 1222 Prairie-av; private family. Hash not a specialty.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, for gentlemen; also good brick barn with all conveniences. 843 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NEW BRICK house, over store, No. 487 South Halsted-st.; 5 rooms, closets, and pantries; water and gas on floor; in very nice order. Apply in rear of building.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY-FURNISHED parlors with bedrooms, separately or together; very pleasant; moderate prices. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT 354 FULTON-ST., ONE LARGE front room, elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen; private entrance. First-class board, if desired.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, single room, without board; new house; all modern improvements. Address V 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping, $20 per month. Inquire at drug store, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS, ALL IN NICE order, just calcimined, at 791 West Madison-st.; cheap rent. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO REsponsible parties, with or without board, in private family at 5 East Polk-st., near State.

TO RENT—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WANTED to share a pleasant furnished room, one mile west from Madison-st. bridge, near cars; rent very moderate. Address F 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—143 NORTH ADA-ST., 5 ROOMS.

TO RENT—210 WEST LAKE-ST.—3 ROOMS; FIRST floor; very desirable for small family. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m., on the premises.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE FRONT ROOMS; bath room attached. 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED AND VERY DEsirable rooms to rent, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. House with all the modern improvements at 603 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, at 40 East Harrison-st. Apply at house, or CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 BACK ROOMS, $12; ALSO, HOUSE of 8 rooms, gas, water, barn, &c., near Jefferson Park, $45. D. E. FISKE, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE; ALSO, ONE LARGE room, furnished or unfurnished; will not rent for housekeeping. 170 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF ABOUT 5 rooms, in South or West Ends, east of State or north of Van Buren, or in a near suburb. Rent must be very reasonable. Address O 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, rooms for housekeeping, in the vicinity of Madison and Curtis-sts. Address C. R. P., 322 Madison.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MONEY TO BE MADE, AND canvassers wanted to help make it; $10 a day clear. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY—HEWITT Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron, combined. Send now to secure your county. 176 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—20 NEW ARTICLES—SILVER watch free. We offer men and women the best chance in the city for making money on small capital. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MEN OF INTELLIgence to receive orders for the Universal Self-Washer, just patented; sells quick; good profits. Apply after 1 p. m. at 384 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOgy. Entrance examination June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK ROW.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted. References required.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR WABASH-av.—Furnished front room to rent, with or without board, suitable for two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY and newly-furnished second-story front room, with board; room for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

393 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front and back room, furnished or unfurnished.

384 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS AND BOARD for ladies and gentlemen; or day board.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, single or en suite.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with first-class board or without. References.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, house has all modern improvements, at moderate terms.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; single rooms, $6 and $7; a suite of front rooms to rent.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, at above number. Also, day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, with closets, hot and cold water; also a large, well-furnished room, and single room, with board.

537 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Good day board.

599 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen may obtain desirable and nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; references.

608 WABASH-AV.—HAVING CHANGED HANDS, parties can find delightful apartments and board; table a specialty. None but first-class people desired.

927 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS EN suite or single, with first-class board. A few day-boarders accommodated.

1001 WABASH-AV.—DAY BOARDERS NICELY accommodated.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House Hotel; excellent table and good rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a first-class front room, furnished, in a first-class, marble-front residence and locality, on Michigan-av., fronting east, with the ordinary board of a private family. Call on H. W. CLARKE, Attorney, No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—EVERYthing first-class. Terms, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of comfort, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now ready.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE furnished front room, with board.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in a private family at $4.50 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private family, a handsomely furnished front room, with bedroom, in marble front; house has all modern improvements; also, a single room for gentleman, with good board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; board unexceptionable.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families, or single gentlemen. House first-class, with modern improvements.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FOUR OR FIVE BOARDers can be accommodated with good board at $5 a week.

111 THROOP-ST.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN in a private family. Best of references required.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 LARGE, NEWly furnished front rooms; location to business very desirable; gas, bath-room, and first-class table.

146 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—THE CHEAPEST and best board by the day or week.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or single, with modern improvements.

226 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTS can have good board in a private family; no other boarders; front room; terms moderate.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; price reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

230 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

292 HALSTED-ST.—BOARDING FOR GENTLEmen; also, furnished rooms, with or without board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER THROOP—2 pleasant elegantly furnished rooms in brick house, two blocks from Jefferson Park, with first-class board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice room, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife; modern improvements; private family.

604 ADAMS-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park—A large front suite of rooms, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Union Park, 2 elegantly-furnished, large rooms, with board. Location and accommodations No. 1.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts., day board, $4.50 per week; board and room, $7 to $10 per week; best accommodations.

North Side.

238 HURON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a private family, an elegantly-furnished front suite; also one large room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; within 10 minutes' walk of Court-House; house has modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman, wife, and daughter, 5 years of age, where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms en suite preferred. Unfurnished, except carpets. South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. No boarding houses need apply. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN HYDE PARK, BY A FAMILY OF gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse. Would prefer living with a private family. Address O 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY DESIRES A PLEASANT BOARDing place on South Side, where terms are reasonable; would be permanent. Stating terms, address V 62, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN OPPORTUNITY WORTH INVESTIGATING BY parties that wish to dispose of horses—Have customers for 8 trotters, 6 draft, and 4 grocery horses, and want 6 spans of mules. 42 Harmon-court.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF VICtorias, panel and curtain rockaways, phaetons, slide and jump seat buggies, &c., at 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ROCKAWAYS, BArouches, jump-seats, slide-seats, and buggies; low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF TROTTERS FROM THE country, can show 3 minutes together; sound and kind, at NEWTON'S new stable, rear of Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSE. Inquire at 57 West Lake-st. W. F OLIN.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DRIVING, WORK, AND express horses, at a great bargain. Also top buggy, single and double harness. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY FOR $50. Apply to-day. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENT'S ROADSTER; A LADIES' driver, very beautiful dapple gray mare; two thoroughbred trained saddle horses, very stylish; a large bay Hambletonian 16½ hands high for coupe or carriage. CHITTENDEN, Stable 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND CARRIAGE—cheap for cash; warranted in every respect. Also a good business buggy. Inquire at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., or address D 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$150 CASH WILL PURCHASE GOOD horse, new harness, and good 2-seated buggy; the rig cheap at $250. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG HORSE, NOT OVER 8 years old, to cost not over $75. Call or address DUNLAP, 812 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—EIGHT TEAMS FOR railway; must be pretty good and ready to go to work. COL. GIBSON, Contractor, Room 7, 46 South Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG, HEAVY TEAM OF HORSES. Call at 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE; mare preferred. Must be kind and sound and good trotter. Address V 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING-HORSE. COME with the horse to 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, SOUND, good stepper, weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds; cheap for cash. Apply to JAS. W. ELLSWORTH, 1 West Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—60 M COMMON BRICK, TO BE DElivered at Wicker Park. Apply to HANSEN & BLACK, Architects, Room 54, Major Block, until Saturday 5 p. m.

WANTED—200,000 FIRST-CLASS COMMON BRICK in exchange for choice, unincumbered residence-lots. Inquire at Room 1, 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 15 CORDS RUBBLE STONE, about 50,000 to 75,000 old or new brick, cheap, for cash. Apply at building, 210 Blue Island-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000 CAPItal, to take an interest in a well-established hardware business in this city. Good references given and required. Address JAS. M. HORTON, firm of Wm. Blair & Co., 174 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000, IN a well-established commission business. For further particulars address V 59, Tribune office, for 3 days.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES IN WANT OF A HANDSOME SOFA, and at the same time a full hair mattress and spring bed, call and see our new sofa bed; it is the best in the market. Wholesale and retail. WARREN'S, 253 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO can put a little money in a paying business, or give bonds; must come well recommended and live in the city. Address F 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the furniture business and can keep books. Apply to S. McNICHOLAS, 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping, to go to Jacksonville, Ill. To the right man a permanent situation with good salary will be given. Address, with 25 cents for particulars, O 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE FOR silk department. Apply at 8 o'clock a. m. None but competent men need apply. MANDEL BROTHERS, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man for suit and cloak department. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, 194 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WAGON-MAKER, CORNER Halsted and Thirty-first-sts., No. 1245. Call within 3 days.

WANTED—TWO COOKS AT 420 STATE-ST.

WANTED—GOOD COAT AND PANT HANDS, steady employment, and good wages. None but good hands need apply. T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 Madison-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS, APPLY early. Steady work; good shop. WARREN'S, 253 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VEST-MAKERS, AT CROFT BROS., 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PRESSMAN FOR CYLINDER AND Gordon presses. LANDON & CO., 166 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT-MAKER, ALSO pants-maker, to go into the country. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, BY THOMAS FARrell, 599 Archer-av. Come with tools to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS-MAKER. APPLY at No. 1367 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS MAN to work on express wagons at 339 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN TO RUN A RIP saw. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., No. 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—FERGUSON, CALL at 454, where you did Tuesday, and you will find work.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SCROLL SAWYER AT 244 and 246 West Polk-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AT 71 AND 73 North Wells-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE. Apply 800 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone-quarries, etc. For transportation and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark or 1st South Canal-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4891, New York.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR A wholesale crockery house; none but reliable men with established connections in Wisconsin or Minnesota need apply. J. HERMAN LOMER, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN hardware; also, those in book and stationary trade, who desire a specialty to sell on liberal commissions, to address Box 3094, P. O. New York.

WANTED—A FEW MEN FOR THE CITY, AND 500 for outside towns, for easy business, paying men and women $10 to $60 a week on small capital. Samples to country free. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WITH good references; 1 good business man with $2,000; 1 smart man with $500. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL with the proprietor as general agent; rare chance; some capital required. Call at Orient Hotel, Room 8.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN LOOKING FOR SITUAtions will do well to address BRADLEY & CO., 773 Carroll-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A MARKET, ONE that understands the business preferred; give reference, and salary expected. Address V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, GOOD MAN WHO thoroughly understands preparing oysters and waiting on bar. Apply at 36 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 199 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY TO-DAY AT 806 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN SMALL FAMily, at 713 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO GO IN THE country and take care of a baby and make herself generally useful. 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work; with references. Call for two days at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. A Swede or German preferred. Apply at 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. A German preferred. Inquire at 1728 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework for a small family. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO THORoughly understands cooking, at 45 Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a good place. 165 Centre-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK; TO A CAPAble girl good wages will be paid. No. 22 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1144 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two; to a good girl good wages. Apply immediately at 281 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer who can give good references; wages liberal. Call at 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Inquire at No. 147 Twenty-fifth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, etc., at 702 Michigan-av., corner of Twentieth-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 922 MICHIGANav., German, Sweed, or English.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, THOROUGHLY UNderstanding housekeeping. Reference required. Inquire at 15 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 59 Paulina-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework for two. Call at 22 South Desplaines-st., between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK for a first-class private boarding house. Apply at 1200 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply 390 West Madison-st., side door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer, for a family of four. Apply at No. 19 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG GIRL TO HELP along with general housework. Apply at No. 8 North Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT NO. 491 NORTH LaSalle-st. Must bring references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and have references. German preferred. Apply at 547 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small family at 270 North Wells-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS hand for dress-making, as a cutter and fitter; wages no object. Call immediately at the Woman's Home. P. S. COPY.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINER, A FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer for an established business, in a flourishing city in Iowa. Apply to D. B. FISK & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AT 616 WEST Lake-st. L. MUNGER.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO KEEP HOUSE FOR three gentlemen; must be a good cook and willing to work. Address D 88, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—DANES, NORWEGIANS, SWEDES, and German girls for general housework; also cooks and laundresses. Apply at the Great Western Employment office, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR BOARDING-HOUSES and private families, in city and country. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER IN A CIGAR AND lunch-room, in vicinity of Chamber of Commerce. No bar; highly respectable. Send address to Z 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DO COPYING. Address in own handwriting PENMAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 348½ SOUTH STATE-ST., A COOK for restaurant, and 1 first-class colored waiter.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO TORONTO, CANADA, will be paid for a woman to assist in care of two children to that point. The lady who made application for a friend will please call again. Apply, until 8 o'clock p. m., at 743 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 Wabash-av., girls or men for scrubbing and cleaning.

WANTED—TWO LADY CANVASSERS; SALARY or commission. Apply at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6, between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—2 PRACTICAL WEAVERS (WOMEN) on power-looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-oct., over-strung bass, in fine order, for $175; or will rent the same for $7. 251 Park-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD PIANO forte; will give a good suburban lot, or will take it as part pay on a good South Side lot, value $750. BOILVIN & CO., 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100 FEET SOUTH FRONT, NORTHwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 135 Clark-st., in bank.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 180 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed or examined, posting, adjusting, etc., attended to evenings or daytime, by a competent and experienced accountant. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TO wholesale or retail and dispensing chemist; 10 years' experience, good references, and bookkeeper. CHEMICUS, 8 Seymour-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REtail or a wholesale grocery; understands the business, and can give good city references; those who are not willing to pay a good man a good salary need not apply. Address R D, 263 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS drug and prescription clerk; speaks German and English fluently. Address H G, 175 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS apothecary, 17 years' practical experience in No. 1 prescription stores; understands the minutiae of a store and how to make it pay; is familiar with financial business, and is a No. 1 penman and accountant, and has the administrative ability to conduct a business; has a superior preparation of cod-liver oil and phosphate of lime which can be made staple; would take a situation in penmanship; city references. Address T H L, 179 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper, where he can earn a living; have best of city references. Address O 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller; 20 years' experience. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH GARDENER, florist or vegetable, would like a situation; is a single man, with the best of references. Address F 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS draughtsman; wages, about $5 a day. Address F 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF intelligence and good habits to learn the printing trade, either in Chicago or some town near. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY A first-class light carriage body-maker. Address W H K, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MALE COOK, in city or country, restaurant or hotel; good references. Address D 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF CARpenters, or to superintend the erection of buildings. Good references. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILler, who has had twelve years' experience, as miller or millwright. First-class references furnished if required. Address V 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER'S AND jeweler's assistant, by a practical watchmaker of 15 years' experience in best houses. D 180, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND good man as hostler and to work at all work, with a private family. Good reference. Address or call at 213 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a young man (a Dane), a first-rate hand at horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best of city references. Call or address H. P. NEILSON, 155 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who is well acquainted in the city; good references, if required; city preferred. Address W. KENWARD, Box 1773, Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 17 YEARS OF age, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful in a private family. Address V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A DANE, AS COACHman in a first-class American family, understands the care of a small flower garden; must be a steady place. Address for three days, V 60, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS AN ASsistant physician by a graduate of University of Pennsylvania; has had experience. Address immediately, MEDICUS, No. 138 South Water-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LIGHT PORTER OR second clerk in hotel; country preferred. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER AND dining-room work, by an American young woman. Reference, if needed, at corner of Wahpansah-av. and South Park.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS cook, boarding-house or private family. Good references. Call, for 3 days, 148 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl in a small family. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO DO second work in a private family. Apply 335 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a boarding-house, or to do laundry-work, where she can bring a little girl 5 years old; will be no trouble; references if required. Address M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family. Call at 315 East Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and sewing. Call or address 351 South Jefferson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 238 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 190 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A LADY WITH ONE child, as housekeeper, or to do light work; also girls for all kinds of work. 34 Union-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY FOR three girls, for a hotel; a cook three years last situation. MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 385 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY graduate of a business college as bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier; will work for a few weeks for nothing on trial; unexceptionable city references. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN city or country restaurant or hotel. References. Address 872 South State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO 547 Wabash-av., a little black and tan slut 1 year old; lost last Saturday evening.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM PARK RIDGE, A black Newfoundland slut, answers to the name of Flora, has extra toes on inside hind feet; last heard from at Jefferson, coming to Chicago; the above reward will be paid on delivery at 391 West Lake-st. F. TALLMADGE.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 12, ON OMAHA train, C. & N. W. R. R., near Geneva, Ill., a portemonnaie containing about $45 to $50 in money, and ticket, Chicago to San Francisco, No. 908. Any person returning portemonnaie and ticket to A. A. WEST, Geneva, Ill., may keep the money.

LOST—A SURVEYOR'S NOTEBOOK, BOUND IN dark blue leather, and marked No. 14 on ends. Please return to COUNTY SURVEYOR'S Office, Old Court-House, and be rewarded.

LOST—MAY 20, AT 10 A. M., AT COTTAGE GROVE, a black mare, 9 years old. Suitable reward paid on return to 374 Fifth-av. CHAPIN & STOTTLE.

LOST—MAY 22, A LITTLE BLACK AND TAN slut, answers to name of Nelly; ears recently clipped. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to W. E. BAKER, 394 West Madison-st.

FOUND—ASTRAY—A BAY MARE; PROVE PROPerty, pay charges, and take away. Inquire of J. B. WITHEY, corner of West Ohio and Noble-sts.

FOUND—ASTRAY, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog; prove property, pay charges, and take away. Inquire at 51 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LIGHT BAY MARE, 16 hands high, right ear split, and small lump on left hind leg; buggy yacht box, painted black, red running gear. Information sent to E. Washburn, General Superintendent of Police. A liberal reward will be given.

STRAYED—FROM ENGLEWOOD LIVERY-STABLE about May 14—A dark bay mare, 8 years old, and a 2-year old gray colt. A reward will be paid for the return of the same to GEO. SHERWOOD, Englewood.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER MADIson and Clark-sts., brown horse, about 15 hands high, 9 years old, heavy black tail and mane; top buggy (Willet's make), yacht box; body dark; running gear wine color, with small yellow stripe; patent wheels; right thill new, and somewhat larger than the left one; cushion and lining, brown cloth; cushion somewhat worn; harness plain, rubber mounted. A liberal reward will be paid upon information of the above. H. G. BIRD, 869 Wabash-av.

STOLEN—BLACK MARE, 6 TO 7 YEARS OLD, medium size, Morgan breed; has small white spots on the shoulders; top buggy, swan-neck box, body painted black, brown running-gear, yellow strips, a hole in the foot board, a new whip, patent whip-holder; cushion trimmed with blue cloth. A liberal reward will be paid. Any information may be sent to ELMER WASHBURN, General Superintendent Police.

STRAYED—INTO MY PLACE ON TUESDAY night, 20th inst., two horses; one bay horse, about 7 years old, long mane and tail, sore on off fore foot, no shoes; one old black horse, very hollow back, no shoes on. Owner can have them by calling at 593 Mitchell-st., and paying expenses.

TAKEN UP—BLACK MARE, 9 OR 10 YEARS OLD, at McHENRY'S Sale Stable, 43 Harmon-court.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS LOST—CHICAGO DOCK Company warehouse receipt No. 2379 for 400 barrels, S. P. hams, Lot 61, Cellar "C;" also, No. 3, Ice-House 2, for 500 barrels, S. P. hams, both to our order; being lost, we hereby caution all parties not to negotiate the same. A. H. HOVEY & CO.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM 782 South State-st., May 22 last, a white bull dog, without spot; ears not trimmed; about 1 year old. Any person returning the same to the above number, or giving information where he can be found, will receive the above reward. THOMAS RYAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 818 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the several elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the wants of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 186 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PIANOS TO RENT, AT LOWEST RATES. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av.

THE WHISKY POINT MYSTERY.

Its Solution Not Yet Reached.

The Opinions of the Detectives and the Progress They Have Made.

No clue has thus far been found which would lead to the apprehension of the men who are supposed to have murdered the unknown German on the Whisky Point road, although the police are making every possible effort to unravel the mystery. The body of the victim still lies at the Morgue, but no one identified it yesterday. Detective Tyrrell, who has charge of the case, is inclined to attribute the man's death to an accident, and his reasoning is so plausible that it is entitled to respect. He is not one of those who will abandon a case without being positively satisfied that there is nothing in it, and, notwithstanding one or two doubtful statements in his theory, it will probably be sustained as the facts are developed. He says that when examining the ground near where the body was found, on Wednesday, he noticed a peculiarly-shaped pool of blood, and, upon inspecting it closely, found the print of a horse's hoof filled with life's fluid. A few feet away, probably 6 or 8, there were several clots of blood, and ten feet to the left of these clots another pool, beside which the corpse laid. From his inquiries of the people who live in the vicinity, and from a personal inspection of the clothing of the deceased, he concluded that the man became exhausted on account of the progress made by a disease with which he was afflicted, and laid down in the road; and a farmer's team coming along, one of the horses trod on the sleeper's skull. Although at first sight, it would appear almost impossible to produce such fractures of the skull as had been sustained by the German, with anything other than a club, the fact that the skull was very thin—the thinnest the County Physician and the other doctors ever saw—somewhat modified first impressions, and it is now conceded by many that Tyrrell's explanation is correct. With regard to the wound in the man's chest, the detective says he does not believe the abrasion visible was caused by a bullet. It will be remembered that the physicians were unable to find either the ball or any trace of its passage out of the body. They found what they believed to be traces of a bullet near the heart, but these traces were not absolute. Tyrrell examined the clothing of the man, and was unable to discover the hole which would have been made by the bullet had he been shot. There were four shirts and a vest, closely buttoned up to the neck, over the "wound," yet no aperture, after the most diligent search, could be found. Hence the detective concludes that the abrasion was the result of the disease with which the man was afflicted, which was of such a nature as to cause abrasions like that discovered. In the account of the murder published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it was stated that one of the pockets of the clothing were turned inside out. From this fact it was inferred that robbery was the motive of the perpetrators of the crime. It is the opinion of the detective that the man had his hand in his pocket, when the horse struck him, and, being suddenly aroused, pulled his hand out, and with it the pocket. This is the doubtful part of the theory, but it is not so unreasonable as to destroy the rest. A cigar and holder were found beside the deceased, and it was believed they belonged to the murderers, as, for some unknown reason, it was presumed the victim did not smoke. A bag, however, half-filled with tobacco, was taken from one of his coat pockets yesterday, and hence it is doubtful if the cigar and holder will be available for a clue. The Coroner will hold an inquest at the Morgue to-day, but it is not probable that evidence will be given which will satisfactorily explain how the man came to his death.

Detective Tyrrell yesterday afternoon, again visited the scent of the supposed murder. He made some discoveries, which, he believes, will, at least, lead to the identification of the man. A German named Frederick Rohd, who lives at Cossett street, was seen, who described a man who had been seen about the lime-kilns, on Whisky Point road, for the past two weeks. The description of this agreed in every respect with that of the man who was found. Rohd said that the man never was seen working, and used to stay over night in the sheds of the yard. In the morning he had seen him washing at the slough, and combing his head with a piece of black comb, like that which was found near the mutilated remains.

A son of Henry Van Etta, who resides about two miles from where the body was discovered, on Whisky Point road, told the detective that a man who represented himself as being a German doctor, came to his father's house last Sunday, at noon, and remained there until Monday evening. He said his home was at No. 19 Blue Island avenue, but an inquiry at that place showed that no such person had ever lived there. The description of this man was identical with that of the body found, with the exception of the shoes. Those of this man were gaiters, and were badly worn. The feet of the body were covered with army shoes. The man was in an impoverished condition. Both these parties will be at the inquest to-day, and it is believed by the detective that Rohd will identify the body. It should be stated, in justice to Detective Tyrrell, that he gave his theory of the case with much reluctance, but is perfectly confident it will stand.

PURIFICATION.

What Capt. Lull is Doing for the West Side—Raid Upon the Houses of Prostitution.

An event occurred on the West Side last night which is much dreaded by those who suffer its penalty, and which, during Capt. French's term, rarely, if ever, occurred. It was in the shape of a general raid upon houses of prostitution. These places have gone unmolested for a long time, and the result has been that their number has increased to an alarming extent. The West Division has been sought by lewd women as a place where they could carry on their busines unmolested by the police authorities. But, like many other other evils that have been left to thrive, and extend themselves wheresoever their authors choose to take them. Capt. Lull has determined that this evil of prostitution shall at least be set within limits, if not altogether run out. Last night five houses of a disreputable character were raided, and thirty-five inmates captured. The new Captain has instituted measures whereby houses on the same grade with McLaughlin's shall be speedily closed. The most trustworthy officers have been selected to watch them, and every effort will be made to detect the proprietors in the atrocious business.

A YOUNG THIEF CAUGHT.

Last night about 9 o'clock Officer John McDermott, of Pinkerton's Police, arrested a young thief named John O'Brien, in the store of Peter Smith, at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. The boy had effected an entrance by taking a pane of glass out of a rear window. His object was evidently burglary. He was locked up at the Union Street Police Station.

Female Suffragists.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 22.—The cases of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women voters, of this city, and of the Inspectors of Election, indicted for receiving and counting the votes of the women, came up to-day in the United States District Court. All the indictments were ordered to be tried at the June term of the Circuit Court at Canandaigua, and the defendants were released on their own recognizance.

The tax-paying women of Rochester held a second meeting to-day, preparatory to organizing for resistance against taxation without representation. An address was issued to the property-holding women.

Convention of Civil Engineers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The Convention of Civil Engineers, in its session to-day, laid on the table the reports of the Committee on the question of establishing local chapters.

Reports of other committees were called for, but none being ready they were deferred to the next meeting.

A number of scientific papers were read.

The Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, In view of the recent calamitous disaster of the falling of the bridge at Dixon, Ill., and other casualties of a similar character that have occurred, and are occurring, that a committee of five be appointed to report, at the next annual Convention, upon the most practical means of averting such accidents.

The following committee were appointed: Capt. J. B. Eads, Gen. J. M. St. John, Louisville; C. Shaler Smith, St. Louis; Alfred P. Boller, New York; James Owen, Newark, N. J.

After passing the usual resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned to visit the Water-Works, Ohio River Bridge, and other points of interest.

The annual banquet was given at the Galt House to-night.

NEW YORK.

An Alleged Chicago Swindler in Custody—Penitentiary Frauds—Post-Office Defalcation—The Bank of England Forgeries—Among the Dead—The Taintor Case—George Francis Train—Ocean Cable Rates—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Frank E. Smith passed through this city to-day, en route from Boston to Chicago, to answer the charge of swindling a prominent contractor of your city. During the past winter the gentleman in question sublet much of his work to Smith, in whom he reposed unlimited confidence, and in March last advanced him $7,000. In a short time Smith was missing, but it was supposed he was only temporarily absent. At length it became evident that flight was his purpose from the first, and Massachusetts detectives were notified. They found him pursuing his old avocation of contractor under his right name in the burnt district in Boston. Word was sent to Chicago officers, and, awaiting further developments, Smith was kept under close surveillance, the detectives following him out of town and back again several times. Day before yesterday two Chicago detectives arrived in Boston, armed with a requisition from Illinois, and they arrested Smith at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—At a meeting of the Kings County Supervisors, yesterday, Johnson said he discovered $288,883 expended on the Penetentiary in 1868-'69, and '70, which was $200,000 more than the law authorized. Among the items was one of $20,000 for work done of which no trace was found.

It is stated that ex-Postmaster Jones has received $80,000 worth of real estate owned by John A. Norton, the ex-Cashier of the Post-Office; also the proceeds of a sale of his blooded stock and house in New Jersey, to secure him against any liability for Norton's acts while Cashier. Norton's defalcations are said to amount to $126,000, and to have extended over several years, and that the sureties of the late James Kelly, the predecessor of Gen. Jones as Postmaster, are responsible to the Government. His case will be tried at the October term of the United States Circuit Court.

Bonds amounting to $10,000 alleged to have been purchased by George McDonnell out of part of the proceeds of the Bank of England forgeries, were found in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, and are to be attached on their arrival in this city, and detained, pending the decision of Commissioner Guttman, who has charge of the examination McDonnell.

Preparations are making for a series of public meetings in different parts of the city, with a view of bettering the present social condition of the workingmen. A number of prominent citizens have taken up the matter. A paper bearing a large number of signatures is to be issued with a view of drawing attention to the matter. A Committee of Arrangement has been appointed, consisting of Abram C. Hewitt, Peter Cooper, S. E. Church, James Connelly, Isaac A. Wood, Gen. Franz Sigel, and others.

In digging for a new Croton main in Chambers street, from Broadway to Centre street, the workmen struck an old graveyard and exhumed fifty skeletons.

Decision was reserved on the motion to-day, to quash the indictment against Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic Bank.

Judge Fancher to-day dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of George Francis Train, on the ground that he could not go behind the record; but suggested that on a proper application an order could be granted requiring an examination as to the mental condition of Train, before he goes to the Utica Insane Asylum under the order of Judge Davis.

The old cable rate of $1 per word to Great Britain, and $10 for ten words to France, will be resumed from June 1.

Michael McCabe, a laborer, died to-day from a kick in the abdomen by Patrick Brady, his employer, received during a quarrel about wages.

ON THE RAIL.

Arrival of the Congressional Excursionists at New Orleans—Speeches and Banquet.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 22.—The Congressional excursionists arrived here this afternoon all well. The party was received with a salute of guns. The line of route was crowded with an immense assemblage of people. A procession of carriages took the party to the City Hall, where they were received by the Mayor and the various committees. After a brief speeches the party proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, where a magnificent banquet was spread. The inspection of the mouth of the Mississippi and the proposed works takes place to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—A little before 4 o'clock this evening the Congressional delegation, together with their guests, and the Reception Committee that had awaited their coming at Brashear, arrived opposite Jackson Square, having come through on a special train furnished them by Messrs. Whitney & Co. in extra fast time. A salute was fired as the ferry-boat approached the wharf by a detachment of police. The trip from Brashear was made without special incident. Many of the party being greatly fatigued, seized the opportunity to snatch a few hours' sleep. Arrived here, the entire party stepped into carriages that were in waiting, and drove rapidly away, the ladies going to the St. Charles Hotel, and the gentlemen to the City Hall. Mayor Weltz received them very handsomely, and, in a graceful speech, tendered them the hospitalities of the city. The speeches were all brief, but admirable. The best of good feeling pervaded the assembly.

From the City Hall the gentlemen proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, where they were taken charge of by members of the Reception Committee, who will see that their visit to New Orleans proves not the least agreeable episode of their trip.

The party dined at 5 p. m., after which a general reception took place. The parlors and rotunda of the hotel were thronged with citizens calling to pay their respects to the guests of New Orleans.

All the excursionists speak in the highest terms of the courtesies extended to them along the route, and were especially enthusiastic about their reception and entertainment at Galveston.

To-morrow, at 8 a. m., the excursionists leave by the steamer Belle Lee for the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The Beede Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 22.—The trial of Benj. Beede was continued throughout the day, and at 6 o'clock all the witnesses both for the prosecution and defense had been examined. The testimony all pointed plainly to the killing of Conners by Beede, but as to who commenced the fracas, or whether Beede had sufficient provocation for his attack, formed the basis of a good deal of conflicting testimony. One witness swore positively that, after Conners had been struck, he walked about without assistance, while another swore that it was only by the help of two persons that he managed to reach the house. The evening session was devoted to hearing the arguments of counsel. Mr. J. C. Garver the State's Attorney of Winnebago County, made a short clear and concise statement of the case for the prosecution, analyzing the conflicting testimony, and bringing it before the jury in such a manner as to show him thoroughly conversant with the merits and importance of the situation. He was followed by Mr. Wakeman of Chicago, who made an appeal to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. The closing argument will be given tomorrow.

Telegraph Brevities.

Our Kankakee special says that the heavy rains last night will prevent the farmers from plowing for ten days. The prospects for the corn crop this year are gloomy.

Mr. Schoeff, of St. Joseph, Mo., whose body was found in the White River near Indianapolis a few days ago, it appears, had upon his person $165 and tickets from New York and Liverpool when he left home. When found, these were missing. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "suicide," but it is now thought there was foul play.

The drug store of D. S. Smith, at Dyersville, Iowa, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and the store and Post-Office were plundered of goods, stamps, jewelry, coppers, etc., amounting to about $100. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

The Michigan State Homeopathic Association has elected, for President, R. W. King, of Kalamazoo; for Vice President, F. W. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor; W. K. Calvert, of Jackson, for Secretary, and, for Treasurer, J. N. Eldridge, of Flint.

A large number of men have been at work clearing away the debris of the late fire at Aurora, Ill., for the purpose, as is generally believed, of at once rebuilding the shops in a more substantial manner. All the railway employes who were "burned out" have been put to work in other buildings which were not burned.

The Iowa City *Republican* states that the United States Government has offered to Dr. C. A. White, Professor of Natural History in the Iowa University, and formerly State Geologist, the position of Geologist of the Yellowstone expedition.

The body of an infant was found in the river at Ypsilanti, Mich., on Wednesday. The jury of inquest decided that it belonged to Mrs. Simpson, who, on being arrested, acknowledged the child as hers.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

PLYMOUTH, O., May 22.—At 10:30 last night a fire broke out in the drug store of E. Dronberger & Son, which was entirely consumed, together with the hardware store of Williams & Ludlow, the jewelry store of A. Hoffman, and the entire stock of millinery goods in the second story of the drug store owned by Miss Irene Taylor. The First National Bank building and the private residence adjoining were badly damaged. The loss is about $25,000. Insured in the Lycoming, Muncie, Pa., $9,100; National Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, $1,400; Richland Mutual, $2,250; Ashland Mutual, $2,000; Knox Mutual, $400; Narragansett, New York, $2,200; Farmers', Merchants & Manufacturers', $1,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Royal, England, $500; Continental, New York, $2,000.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., May 22.—The furniture manufactory of E. B. Dobell was burned this morning. The loss is from $60,000 to $75,000. The insurance is as follows: Ætna, Hartford, Conn., $11,000; Underwriters', New York, $11,000; Imperial, London, $8,000; Hartford Fire, $5,000, and $3,000 or $5,000 in Cincinnati companies.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The extensive flour mills at Cote St. Paul, owned by Parker & Co., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Platform at the Laying of a Church Corner-Stone—Six Persons Seriously Injured.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 22.—During the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church in this city, this afternoon, a portion of the temporary flooring, which had been erected for the accommodation of the vast multitude assembled, gave way and precipitated a large number of persons to the basement beneath it. It is impossible at this time to give the names and number of the injured, but it is supposed that but six are seriously hurt. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, who were conducting the ceremonies at the time of the accident, assisted by twenty clergymen, were among those who went down with the falling floor, but luckily escaped serious injury. Anthony Kelly, formerly a freight conductor on the Reading Railroad, was so badly hurt that his life is despaired of. One man had both legs broken. A little boy and girl also had their legs broken.

LATER.

Six persons received serious internal injuries, and ten had their limbs broken.

BOSTON.

Coe, the Certificate Forger—Insurance Frauds.

BOSTON, May 22.—James A. Coe, charged with uttering forged certificates of railroad stock, was brought before the Municipal Court this afternoon. The District-Attorney presented a new complaint against him, containing nine counts, for forged certificates to the amount of $115,000, in addition to the $30,000 contained in the complaint of a week ago. Mr. Mathews and Frank Shaw produced certificates received from Coe, representing a value of $105,000. The certificates were taken possession of by the Court, notwithstanding the protest of Mathews and Shaw, who claimed that they might become heavy losers by such proceedings. The Judge fixed Coe's bail at $400,000, in default of which he was remanded to jail, and will appear in the Supreme Court for trial early in June.

Insurance circles in Boston are just now exercised over the alleged dishonesty of some of their agents in collecting and returning premiums upon insurance policies entrusted to them. Charles F. Wells, a broker, recently doing business on State street, is said to have absconded with several thousand dollars so obtained.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Ascension Day was observed here by a grand parade of the Commanderies of Knights Templar. To-night there are installations of officers, to be followed by a banquet and promenade concert.

The Tax-Payers' League, a powerful organization recently established here, to-day preferred charges of gross mismanagement in the affairs of the Insane Asylum.

Thanksgiving service was held to-night in Christ Church by the various Episcopal Churches of the city, over the fact that they have recently raised $110,000 to relieve the indebtedness of the several parishes.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Missouri installed new officers and closed its session to-day. The report of the Grand Scribe shows that the present membership of the order in this State numbers 2,123.

Severe Storm.

DES MOINES, May 22.—This region was visited this morning, beginning at 2 o'clock, by the severest thunder-storm for years. In this city no great damage was done by the wind. Two houses were struck by lightning but not injured. The residence of Mr. Arquis, near here, was moved off its walls. The residence of H. S. Eibert, ten miles from DesMoines, was struck by lightning, and torn down by the wind. Eight persons were in the house, but none of them were seriously hurt. Six other houses in this county were torn down or moved from the base, but no one was much injured. The Methodist church at DeSoto was blown down. The only loss of life was near Stuart. The man's name is unknown. He was stopping at a farm house, and was killed in his bed by the lightning.

Railroad Accidents.

JANESVILLE, May 22.—The names of the wounded in the accident on the Northwestern Railroad, near here last evening, are: Charles A. Pernot, Chicago; John Riedinger, Watertown, Wis.; D. Dunwiddie, Broadhead, Wis.; W. A. Douglass, Chicago; Mrs. E. O. Dahlen, Whitewater, Wis.; E. R. Evans, Watertown, Wis.; C. C. Brown, Chicago; L. B. Sanborn, Freeport, Ill.; M. Hughes, newsdealer on the train; John Manning, baggageman; Emmet Phelps, Chicago; D. W. Ball, Monroe, Wis.; Noah Dutton, Janesville; Jesse Miles, Janesville.

BLOOMINGTON, May 22.—James Harris, a brakeman on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was killed yesterday at Carlinville. He was a resident of this city.

In Memoriam.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 22.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the death of Oakes Ames, who was one of the projectors and principal stockholders of the enterprise, and declaring unbounded and unabated confidence in his integrity. The resolutions close as follows:

We speak of him as we have known him, through long years of intimate official and personal relations, feeling that, in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding his death, we should greatly fail in our duty to a generous and high-minded associate if we omitted to spread upon our record this memento of our appreciation of his work.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Mr. Ames.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, May 21.—Dennis J. Tohey, of the Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, to-day purchased the *Daily Journal*, of this city, and has assumed its editorship. Tohey is the oldest Gentile editor in Utah. He has always been, and is now, the ablest exponent of the Gentile and Government element in the Territory.

Several large and important mining sales have been made within a few days, and the whole mining interest is looking up.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—A company of forty-five volunteers from Douglas County, Oregon, passed Portland yesterday, en route for the Modoc country.

The British steamer Lord of the Isles is two days overdue from Hong-Kong.

This evening Henry Baker, Paymaster at the New Mint, fell down a flight of iron steps fifteen feet. The injuries, the surgeons say, are mortal.

Mysterious Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., May 22.—About 10 o'clock last evening, as Dr. S. G. Ashcraft, dentist, of this city, was passing along Jackson street, he was shot by some unknown party, the ball entering the right eye. The physicians probed the wound without success. He has been unconscious since the shooting, and cannot recover. Jesse Gregg, son of ex-Mayor Gregg, of this city, who was very intimate with Ashcraft, has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the shooting. The affair creates great excitement here, as both parties are well known.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Interesting Personal Recollections.

From the Washington Evening Star.

We have in our possession a bit of manuscript, partly in the handwriting of Mr. Seward, and partly in that of Mr. Chase, which, aside from its autographical value, has considerable interest, both as a historical reminder and because it illustrates in a striking manner the nature and disposition of the two men. It will be remembered that during Lincoln's Administration there was a Cabinet crisis, which led to the resignation of their office by the distinguished heads of the Departments of State and the Treasury. Rumor, of course, magnified the circumstances and its probable consequences, and it seemed to be necessary to make through the medium of the press some authentic or semi-official statement of the case, in order to satisfy the public mind, which was considerably excited on the subject. This memorandum Mr. Seward proceeded to draw up, after consulting with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase; and, true to his diplomatic and courtier-like nature, it was worded as follows:

The President on Saturday acknowledged the reception of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, and informed them that after due deliberation he had come to the conclusion that an acceptance of them would be incompatible with the public welfare, and therefore requested them to resume their respective functions. The two Secretaries promptly answered that they had returned to their respective departments in obedience to his command.

No "command" to, or "obedience" from, the imperious Chase. He took the paper and struck out the last sentence, inserting in its stead the following:

The two Secretaries have accordingly resumed their places as Heads of their Departments.

And in this modified form the announcement went to the public.

It has been commonly supposed and often charged by his opponents that all of Mr. Chase's appointments were made with a view to his own ultimate promotion to the Presidency. This is doubtless true of most appointments made by any officer whose ambition may be in that direction; but it is not so generally applicable to the appointments of Mr. Chase as it has been the fashion to suppose. At least, his first aim was always to secure a good officer. He may have been, and doubtless often was, mistaken in men; but, whatever his motives or policy may have been, it is quite certain that efficiency in office was always a prime consideration with him. The writer was once asked by Mr. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, for advice concerning the filling of a somewhat important office, for which there were a number of applicants, and especially as to the character and standing of the several candidates and their indorsers. After carefully examining all the papers, we were constrained to say, that, while the applicants were good men in the ordinary sense of that term, yet none of them seemed to be quite up to the requirements of the office. "What am I to do," asked Mr. Chase. "The office is an important one, and needs a first-class man to fill it properly." We took the liberty of saying substantially: "There is a man in the district who is thoroughly competent and honest, who would fill the office with credit to himself and satisfactory alike to the public and the Government, but the appointment would doubtless be an unpopular one for the time being. He is not much liked, personally, and his appointment would revive old prejudices and excite the hostility of all the friends of the different aspirants." "I don't care whether it would be a popular appointment or not," was his quick response. "What I want is a good officer. Who is the man you refer to?" "Mr. G——, of P——," we answered, giving the name of a gentleman who probably had never thought of filling that or any other office, and who had, on the other hand, warmly indorsed one of the other candidates. "Would he accept it?" We thought he would, in view of all the considerations involved. "Mr. Schuckers," said Mr. Chase, turning to his private secretary, "send a dispatch to Mr. G., asking him whether he will accept the office." The office was accepted, and our estimate of the man was fully verified by the fact that he held the place without stain or complaint, so far as we could learn, through three different Administrations.

In another case the merits and claims of two candidates for the same office were so evenly balanced that Mr. Chase called on a personal friend, who was acquainted personally with both applicants, for his opinion in the premises. "They are both good men," was the response, "but I think Mr. —— ought to be appointed." "Why?" "Well, in the first place, he has been a life-long friend of yours, and ——" "Being a friend of mine is no reason why he should have office," broke in Mr. Chase. "Let the other man be appointed." The order was carried out, greatly to the mortification of the friend, who thought he saw here an opportunity to reward years of faithful and, perhaps, unpopular devotion. In one view of the case this line of action in a high official is hard to justify, but, so morbidly sensitive was Mr. Chase to charges of favoritism, that it not unfrequently happened that he erred in the other direction, and often did actual injustice to his friends.

It is not generally known, we presume, that Mr. Chase was the last of his line. Yet such is the fact. Although he had six or seven brothers, it so happened that none of them had male issues, and all died before the Chief Justice. And as he died leaving no son, it follows that the line and name of Chase, so far as his father's immediate branch of the family is concerned, became extinct with his death.

Gen. Canby's Remains.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—The escort with the remains of Gen. Canby arrived here by the I., B. & W. R. R. this morning, in a special car of the Central Pacific Railroad. The funeral will take place from the First Baptist Church to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Canby and her sister, Mrs. Speed, of Louisville, and a brother and sister of Gen. Canby, arrived on the morning train. Gen. Sherman will reach here at 11 o'clock to-night. Gens. McDowell and Ekin, of Louisville, and Gen. Cook and Dr. McDugal, of St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow morning. Gen. Sheridan is also expected.

Struck by Lightning.

ROCHELLE, ILL., May 22.—The flax mill of F. L. Brownell & Co. was struck by lightning to-day. One horse and two mules were killed, and the building caught fire, but was saved.

The Baptist Anniversary at Albany.

ALBANY, May 22.—At the Baptist anniversary to-day the Home Missionary Society held a session, and after hearing an address and receiving reports, etc., a final adjournment was had.

Political Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 22.—The Democratic and Liberal Committee have decided to hold their State Convention in this city on Aug. 6.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Maj. John D. Evans, late Auditor of State, died at his residence, in Noblesville, Ind., this morning.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 22.—Arrived, the steamship Oceanic, from New York.

An Itinerant Eating-House.

A civil engineer of the name of Riddle has suggested a singular scheme for supplying hot dinners to industrious families at their various homes, which is described by a writer in the *Practical Magazine*. The theory is so new that an acceptance of it in full is hardly to be expected; yet it is so suggestive, that many parts of it are likely to bear good fruit if carefully studied. The project was first submitted, some time ago, to the Food Committee of the Society of Arts, and then, at the wish of the Society, developed more fully at one of the regular meetings.

Mr. Riddle starts with the warrantable assumption that provisions can be bought to better advantage wholesale than retail; that well-planned cooking effects a vast saving of fuel over any of the common ranges and stoves; that a few cooks can prepare dinners for a large number of persons, where the organization is good; and that greater comfort, more cleanliness, and less waste may be insured thereby. He takes what may be called the lower grade of the middle class and the upper grade of the working class, and proposes to supply them with hot dinners in a way that will enable them to economize their time in other ways. There are many districts in London almost entirely occupied by such families—industrious, but not poor; and he supposes from three to four thousand persons in one district to be supplied from one establishment.

A plot of ground is rented nearly in the centre of the district. On it is built a structure of iron and glass, with very little brick or wood, and all parts easily removable for enlargement or alteration. The building, say 160 feet by 40, is divided into sixteen compartments, each 20 feet square by 18 feet high. Tramways run along the floor, with turn-tables at intervals, through a broad passage with eight compartments on each side of it. Each compartment has its assigned purpose,—one a meat store, one a vegetable store, one a dry goods and grocery store, one a pudding-mixing room, three or four cooking-rooms, steam engine and boiler room, stable, carthouse, harness, and fodder room, canister-cleansing and repairing room, counting-house, manager's room, etc.,—all so localized relatively one to another as to obviate confusion. The establishment buys the food, cooks it, and sends it out; and this order denotes the way in which the operations can best be studied.

Shopkeepers in the district act as agents. Their number, and the mode of paying them for their trouble, are matters easily managed. Each agent is provided with books of blank tickets. Each leaf of the book comprises three repetitions of the same ticket, one to be given to the patron, one to be sent to the central office, and one to be kept by the agent. The blank form contains space for the entry of various kinds and weights of hot cooked and canistered food. Each ticket represents one dinner for one family or household. The items are entered in pen an ink, and the money paid to the agent. Dinners for any number of days may thus be settled for at any one time. The central office receives a duplicate (or rather triplicate) of each ticket, and arranges for the execution of the order denoted by it. The driver of each cart is provided with a proper list, showing the destination of several tins entrusted to his care; and the marshalling of the route is so managed that he may waste as little ground as possible in taking his circuit. A "postman's knock" is to be permitted to him, to ensure prompt attention. The back of the cart is opened, or, at least, that one compartment of it which contains the tins wanted at the moment; they are quickly taken out, and all made snug and tight again, seeing that it is part of the problem to be solved how far the whole contents of the cart can be maintained at a temperature of 212 Fahrenheit or so. The receiver of the dinner gives up the ticket, which has already been paid for.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The Survey to Determine the Forty-Ninth Parallel by the Joint-Commission—What Has Been Done, and What Remains to Be Done.

From the St. Paul Press, May 21.

The officers attached to the Northwestern Boundary Survey are preparing for their departure on Tuesday next. Nearly all the arrangements have been perfected, and a definite plan of procedure marked out.

It will be remembered that, although the forty-ninth parallel was decided upon years ago as the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, it has not yet been located except at one point, and that was Fort Pembina, by Maj. Long, of the British Army, in 1858-59, and for some years it was claimed that this point was inside the line. The "Fenian raid" which occurred some two years ago, when certain members of that organization, in attempting to escape, were captured on what they claimed was American ground—the "Fenian raid" showed the imperative necessity of locating the 49th parallel. After considerable discussion on this matter in both Houses of Congress, it was decided that the boundary be fixed by a "joint commission," the expenses to be borne by the British and American Governments. Last year $50,000 was appropriated by the United States, and with the aid of the British the survey was completed from Fort Pembina to the Lake of the Woods, with the exception of certain swamp work, which has been done by the English this winter. This year Congress appropriated $125,000 for work the coming summer, and the surveys will be made from Fort Pembina to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, or as far westward as possible.

The Hon. Archibald Campbell, United States Commission, has general charge, but Maj. W. J. Twining, corps of engineers, is chief astronomer and practically commands the expedition. Two companies of United States cavalry are now at Fort Snelling waiting to accompany the expedition. Maj. Twining will be aided by Capt. J. F. Gregory, assistant astronomer; Lieut. F. E. Greene will have charge of all topographical parties, and Lieut. O. D. Ladleey, United States Army, will act as quartermaster.

Among the other members of the expedition will be J. Strong, clerk; J. Francis Harding and J. E. Banks, aids to the Hon. Archibald Campbell; Messrs. Boss and Paulding, assistant surgeons; Eliot Cous, U. S. A., naturalist, and James Davenport, Jr., assistant; Lieut. Greene will also be assisted by Messrs. Vonschreder, Schanvenet, and Downing. E. L. Marks will be Capt. Gregory's assistant.

The American expedition will then be made up of the following parties: Maj. Twining's party of twelve men; Capt. Gregory with ten men; Lieut. Greene with thirty men; and the quartermaster with twenty-five men, fourteen six-mule teams, and four ambulances.

Of course, the question of supplies is a very important one, and the plan adopted will make the first base of supplies at a point one hundred miles from Fort Pembina, which will be supplied by contract teams. The second point will be west of Turtle Mountain, and the third some distance north of Fort Buford.

The work of locating the 49th parallel will be done by two astronomical parties, one under the charge of Maj. Twining, and the other led by Capt. Gregory. These two parties will be in a file, with a probable distance of 30 miles between them, and their duty will be to establish the points of the parallel, and indicate it by the proper marks; while Lieut. Greene with his party surveys the interval between these points, and takes the topography to the right and left. The expedition will be absent some six months, at the end of which time the Hon. Archibald Campbell will present a full report of what has been accomplished.

The German Crown Prince and the Prince of Wales.

Vienna Correspondence (W. H. Russell) of the New York Times.

The Crown Prince is rather of a grave and pensive character. He is sedate in speech, and not much given to laughter. A joke he does not value much, and the sprightliest jest finds but moderate favor with him. He is scarcely addicted to field sports, and leader of sports as he is, he would rather drive than ride any day. He is essentially a liberal in politics as far as our Imperial Prince can go, and is all for constitutional government. His tastes are simple. He drinks but little, and never smokes except when he is campaigning. He likes beer just as well as the finest Lafitte, retires early, and does not care for the pleasures of the table. The Prince of Wales overflows with animal spirits; he likes hard riding to hounds, and hard exercise, though the effects of his illness have somewhat diminished his capacity for indulging in it. He is a good shot, likes his rubber of whist, knows the odds on the Derby, is a connoisseur in eating and dreaking, has a fine taste in music, a true ear, an exquisite appreciation of art, is fond of social life and pleasant companions, and probably but ill at home at a German court, where they dine at 3 o'clock, and go to bed at 11. In his feelings he is opposed to innovation and change, and is by no means satisfied with the policy of negotiation now in favor in England, but his great natural sagacity quite rectifies any tendency to extreme views, and his inherited respect for the Constitution leads him to perceive he cannot but accept the acts of the responsible Government. In some respects he is one of the most accomplished Princes in Europe, and all his faults, such as they seem, are the results of his position, in which he is condemned to inactivity, shut out from all participation in the cares of Government and of affairs of State, and doomed to absolute inanity, except when he is now and then put at the head of some commission—as he is at present—for the British section.

Parisian Taste.

An English writer, who has passed the winter in Paris, writes as follows about the fashions:

Of fashion, strictly speaking, there is none. The styles this season are decidedly anarchical. The prevailing principles seems to be "crowd on all sail, and let every woman attire herself as if she were a supreme arbitress of fashion, and backed with all the gold in the Bank of France." Were refined taste the rule instead of the exception, there would be no harm in each being allowed to dress as best becomes her. But taste and judgment in things sumptuary are just as rare as in things literary. The polychrome cacophy of a fashionable Paris salon is intolerable to an educated eye; yellows, pinks, blues, purples, sea-greens, Metternich greens, gooseberry purples, and other equally decided hues, jar and wrangle like an assembly of viragoes. Uniformity, even when it appears monotonous, is better than this Dutch concert. The coiffures are varied as the dresses, and equally extravagant. What Dickens said of Mrs. Gamp's front applies to the piles of braids, coques, curls, frisettes, and Chinese bows,—they cannot fairly be called false hair, seeing that they take nobody in. Formerly it was considered not the thing to combine the plumage of an ostrich, the products of a green-house, and the contents of a jeweler's shop in the same head. Any belle disposed to make such a display may now indulge her fancy without incurring the risk of being laughed at. She can, for instance, fasten on a wreath of roses round a Spanish comb, with diamonds, or other kind of jewel, and stick on marabout feathers, with bows of ribbons to falling plaits or curls. On the border of her berthe she may attach silk embroidery imitating autumn leaves, bespangle her diaphanous overskirt with beetles' wings, and fasten up her pannier with ribbons intended to resemble the kind of seaweed ornamenting the mermaid's grotto in the new opera, "La Coupe du Roi de Thule." Indeed, a great many ideas have been borrowed from that opera by Paris modistes and dresses, who not infrequently do up ladies of a respectable age to imitate "the sirens of the Coral Cave." One of the insensate things decidedly out of date is "the idiot fringe." Those who wish to limit their foreheads to the depth of the eyebrow should make use of curling-irons, and keep the Roman Empresses in their heads. This will be all the more convenient when it is understood that no attempt need be made to establish harmony between the head and skirts or corsage. The upper woman may be severely classical, and the under extravagantly modern.

Charles Dickens.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, in his recent little book on Dickens, quotes one of that author's letters to him touching the "Child's History of England," and from the letter we see what a thorough Radical the author was. Mr. Dickens writes to his friend:

"I am writing a little history of England for my boy, which I will send you when it is printed for him, though your boys are too old to profit by it. It is curious that I have tried to impress upon him (writing, I dare say, at the same moment with you) the exact spirit of your paper,—'The Preacher Parrot,'—for I don't know what I should do if he were to get hold of my conservative or High Church notions; and the best way of guarding against such horrible result is, I take it, to wring the parrot's neck in his very cradle. O, heaven! if you could have been with me at the hospital dinner last Monday. There were men there—your city aristocracy—who made such speeches, and expressed such sentiments, as any moderately intelligent dustman would have blushed through his cindery bloom to have thought of. Sleek, slobbering, bow-paunched, overfed, apopletic, snorting cattle—and the auditory leaping up in their delight! I never saw such an illustration of the power of purse, or felt so degraded or debased by its contemplation, since I have had eyes and ears. The absurdity of the thing was too horrible to laugh at. It was perfectly overwhelming. But if I could have partaken it with anybody who would have felt it as you would have done, it would have had quite another aspect, or would, at least, like a 'classical' mask, have had one funny side to relieve its dismal features."

Older than the Beefsteak Club.

Philadelphia lays claim to the oldest club in the world—older even than the famous "Beefsteak Club" of London, which was founded in 1735, and existed till 1870, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Philadelphia's club, the "State in Schuylkill," was instituted May 1, 1732, and has kept up its organization to the present day. It was started by twenty members of the Society of Friends, several of whom came to the New World with William Penn, who, preposterous as it may seem, organized the body for the purpose of conviviality and good-fellowship. Thomas Stretch was its first Governor, and it used to have annual banquets, at which were served up rounds of beef, barbecued pig, sirloin steaks, rabbits, squirrels, rock-fish, cat-fish, perch, and fish-house punch; tobacco-pipes—for cigars were then unknown—being brought into play after the feast. In October, 1857, green turtle soup was first eaten at a club dinner, the cost of which was £7 11s 8½d. For ninety years the club met at the fish-house—for all were anglers—on the estate of Friend William Warner, which covered ground now occupied by Fairmount Park. In 1822, the river at Fairmount was damned, whereby rock and perch fishing was destroyed. The Company then built the "Castle," near Rambo's Rock, where its meetings are held even unto this day.

MARRIAGES.

STANWOOD—HAYWARD—In this city, May 21, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Edward W. Stanwood and Miss Emma L. Hayward.

PARKER—WALKER—In this city, May 22, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Henry H. Parker, of Washington, Iowa, and Miss Marietta Walker, of Claremont, N. H.

BOAL—AYERS—In Chicago, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, Mr. Charles T. Boal and Miss Henrietta Ayers, daughter of Mr. Enos Ayers, all of this city.

COLLINS—ELDRIDGE—May 22, in afternoon, at the residence of Joseph Sampson, 923 Michigan-av., by Dr. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, Dr. E. E. Collins, of Duluth, Minn., and Mrs. S. Maggie Eldridge, of Norfolk, N. Y.

PAYZANT—YOUNGS—On the evening of May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. E. Sumner, W. Payfant, of San Francisco, Cal., and Ida Youngs, daughter of George Youngs, of Stillman Valley, Ill.

DEATHS.

MILLER—May 20, at the residence of her parents, 949 West Lake-st., Katy, daughter of Giles and Louisa Miller, aged 6 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

MORSE—Chicago, May 22, Mr. Wm. Morse, at his residence, 361 Twenty-fourth-st.

Funeral 10 o'clock Saturday.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, AND IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS, In Quincy, Illinois.

We offer our entire Hardware, Iron and Steel business for sale at the actual present cash value. Our stock of Hardware has been reduced to about five thousand dollars of good salable stock, which can easily be re-assorted, and our large and extensive customship retained.

Our Heavy Hardware, Iron and Steel business is still perfectly and well assorted, and complete in all its branches, and is this day in cash value of about seventeen thousand dollars.

We have been profitably engaged in this business over twenty-two years, and enjoy a large and reliable trade here. There is but one Heavy Hardware and Iron business besides ours in existence here, and so favorable an opportunity for entering into a well-established business in a large and prosperous city, commanding a great and wealthy district of country, accessible by seven railroads, centreing here, will be seldom again offered.

We will sell for cash, or part cash, with approved security for the balance, and at actual present cash value, without bonus, and with our good will.

BERTSCHINGER & STEINWEDELL.

Quincy, Ill., May 22, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The Second Monthly MARKET DAY AT PALATINE,

Cook County, Ill., will occur on TUESDAY, May 27. Large quantities of Horses, Cattle, and other stock, and also Grain and Produce, will be on exhibition and sale. Buyers are invited. Palatine is 26 miles from Chicago, on Wis. Div. C. & N. W. R. R. Trains leave west end Kinzie-st. bridge at 9:00, 9:40 and 10:10 a. m.

F. J. FILBERT, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 La-Salle-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Pillows, Comforters, &c., &c. Also a no-top Buggy.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT, With Elegant Grounds, NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST., At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock. ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 83 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 13, 132 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BRONZES, ELEGANT Bronze Clocks,

Superb Carrara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns, Elegant Garden Statuary, Monumental Statuary, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 21-day Clocks, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday afternoon and evening, May 26, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, at store No. 943 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

Goods will be on exhibition Saturday morning, May 24, with catalogues, and until time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CLOSING SALE AT THE TREMONT HOUSE,

This Morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock,

Commencing in the RESTAURANT, selling the Tables, Plated Castors, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Crockery, Glass, Counter, Chairs, &c.

Also, the Laundry, Bakery, and Kitchen.

Also, the Billiard Tables and all the Furniture of the Bar.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WORKS OF ART BY AUCTION.

THE GREAT SALE OF SUPERB MODERN OIL PAINTINGS!

From the American Art Gallery, N. Y., will be CONCLUDED this morning at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

BUTTERS & CO'S. SATURDAY SALE, May 24,

Will embrace a large assortment of Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, etc.

Also a stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, 40,000 Cigars, etc.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT HYDE PARK, AT DWELLING OF John Nash, Esq., THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,

Piano, parlor suites, chamber-sets, dining-room set, mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, fine carpets, lace-curtains, together with the entire outfit of a first-class house,

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, MAY 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling of JOHN NASH, ESQ., opposite the Square, near Hyde Park House, Hyde Park.

Trains on I. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OIL PAINTINGS

The Closing Sales of the balance of the collection now in store at 189 West Madison-st., will take place on Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 23 and 24, at 7 1-2 O'Clock. Nearly 50 Fine Works yet unsold, will be disposed of without reserve.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Regular Saturday Sale of New and Second-Hand Furniture, at our Sales-Rooms, Nos. 31 and 33 South Canal-st.,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873, AT 9:30 A. M.,

consisting of Parlor sets in Silk, Rep, Terry, and Hair Cloth, Chamber sets, B. W. Marble-top, B. W. Plain, and Cottage sets, Carpets, Brussels and Ingrain, Office Desks and Tables, Toilet sets, Crockery, C. C. Ware and Glassware, Window-shades, Plated ware, Chromos, Spring Beds, Husk and Moss Mattresses, Show-cases, Plated, Half Metal, and B. W. Plain. Also, a large line of Groceries and Teas.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

Another large sale of elegant new and secondhand furniture,

On Saturday, May 24.

AT 9 O'CLOCK: English Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glassware, &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK: Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Extension-Tables, black walnut, Meat-Safes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Ice-Chests and Refrigerators, Rockers, Chairs, and Carpets, Show-Cases, Office-Desks, Chamber-Sets in the white, Oak and Walnut Extension-Tables in white.

AT 11 O'CLOCK: Buggies and Carriages.

AT 11 O'CLOCK: An extra fine lot of Single and Double Harness, from New York (to close).

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

On SATURDAY MORNING, May 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., of the 2-story and basement frame building, No. 764 Wabash-av., with ground lease; long time. Also beds and bedding, carpets, stoves, and general household furniture, crockery, and glassware. Sale positive.

GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

By HAVENS & CO.

REGULAR FURNITURE SALE

Saturday, May 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At 63 South Canal-st., by HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION JEWELRY SALE.

173 South Clark-st., Monday, May 26, at 10 a. m.

Time given on all sums over $100, by HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO., PROVISION AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.